# The Centre Reporter.

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## THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

The latest authentic intelligence from the peach c unty is to the effect that the crop hasn't been ruined after all.

Blairsville is called a prohibition town, yet it is stated that on an average eighty kegs of Pittsburg beer are shipped there every Saturday.

Mrs. Margaret Connolley, of Beaver Meadows, Pa., aged 110, smoked her pipe in bed, set fire to the bed clothes, and died. Tobacco is a great abbreviator of life.

The Road bill is still in the hands of the Governor. Protests against its becoming a law have poured into the Executive Department from all parts of the State.

There are threatenings of a great convulsion among the political leaders of the democratic party because of the treachery of one of their county officials. *Daily News*, May 11.

Well, what's up now?

According to a correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* an overwhelming majority of the republican members of the Pennsylvania legislature are for Mr. Blaine for president. The democrats are just as unanimous for Mr. Cleveland.

One hundred members of the British parliament are stricken with the grip. If the Penn'a legislature does not do some legislating that will relieve the tax payers of our state, the people of the commonwealth will give some of them a hist, which is as bad as the grip.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed, to be engrossed, the bill limiting to 125 feet the height of buildings in cities. This is a wrong move in a religious sense, as some men never get nearer heaven than the top of their houses.

General D. H. Hastings contemplates taking a trip abroad in the near future, as the papers say.

Don't go, General, for when you return you may find some fellow has run away with your gubernatorial boom. Remember Cambria county.

The appeal of the Italian Government to other European Governments to unite in demanding from the United States protection for resident aliens is laughed at in Berlin, in view of the great increase of Italian emigration to America.

It is believed that Germany will refuse to take any part in any such a demand.

In New York there is a new wrinkle just now, a boycott to stop a boycott.

To utterly break the backbone of the Lumber Handlers' Union boycott upon the lumber yard of Charles L. Bucki & Company, which sought to shut out all non-union labor, the New York Lumber Trades Association yesterday decided to cut off all the supply of lumber for new buildings in this city until the boycott shall be lifted. This action will tie up 100,000 New York workmen.

The Prince of Wales' debts are to be paid by his august mother, so that when he succeeds her as the ruler of Great Britain he will not come to the throne a bankrupt. It will take $300,000 to "square up" with his creditors. The royal lady has agreed to devote that sum to the purpose named, but with the curious proviso that the Prince shall not handle a penny of the money. What a queer feeling the money making, money loving thoroughly businesslike Britons will have when a monarch ascends their throne whose own mother would not trust him with the money to pay his debts!

The Altoona *Tribune*, a Republican organ, in its issue of Monday last, makes this frank statement: The amendments to the Baker ballot reform bill by the senate committee practically destroy the bill and if it should be adopted in the shape arranged by the senate committee it would not be ballot reform, whatever else it may be. The republican members of the legislature must now determine whether the solemn pledge of the party to the people shall be redeemed, or whether it shall be broken to gratify a few Philadelphia politicians. If ballot reform be defeated by the legislature, or if a fraudulent measure be adopted the republican party will be handicapped, and it will be useless to expect self respecting newspapers to enter the coming campaign with any enthusiasm. If the legislature means to defy the people at the bidding of a handful of scoundrelly politicians, who are republicans for revenue only, then something unpleasant is going to happen.

### A Big Political Deal.

The latest political development in this state, states the Philadelphia *Hearld* is a "combine" which aims to control the spoils of party for years to come. According to the rumors it embraces Senator Quay, General Hastings, C. L Magee and others, and has for its purpose the selection of candidates for a period of six years including the present and the retention of Senator Quay as chairman of the national committee, his re-election to the United States senate and his advancement to a seat in the cabinet of the next president.

This is a very comprehensive programme, but the gentlemen concerned are wholesale dealers in political puts and calls, and there is nothing too big for them. It is tolerably well known morever that some of them are more or less embarrassed in their political estates and under such circumstances it is reasonable to assume that a political Louisana lottery or party "Earnest Workers association" would be attractive to them At any rate the combination as it is reported includes the desperate as well as the shrewd politicians of the Republican party.

According to the rumors, Messrs. Mylin of Lancaster, and Thompson, or Warren, are to be nominated for auditor general and state treasurer respectively this year. That far the statement may be accepted as true. Then it is said that Gen. Hasting will be nominated for governor in 1864, and Quay, having been re-elected senator in 1893, will be promoted to a seat in the cabinet a month or two later, when Mr. Magee will succeed him. This is a very interesting programe, and it is to be hoped that an attempt will be made to carry it out.

### Boyer's Tax Bill

State Treasurer Boyer had frequent consultations with Senator Quay during his stay in Harrisburg, and it is now stated upon excellent authority that the Boyer tax bill will be substituted for the granger tax bill now in the senate committee on finance. The general provisions of the Boyer bill are pretty well understood, and it will be amended to make it generally acceptable to all classes of taxpayers. The changes as proposed will make the rate of taxation on capital stock of corporations five mills instead of four, as proposed in the original Boyer bill, being two mills of an increase over the present rate, It is also proposed to make the rate on personal property other than capital stock four mills, instead of three as at present.

With these amendments it is stated that the present revenue of the Commonwealth will be increased about $4,500,000, which amount would be diverted to the schools and roads, thus relieving the burden of taxation throughout the State.

The battle of the Philad. *Press* in favor of ballot reform, in the face of the opposition to the measure by its party leaders, is commendable, to say the least. The *Press* admits that the Republican legislature at Harrisburg is attempting to defeat the Baker ballot reform bill, in spite of the platform of its party and the clamor of the people in favor of the Baker bill, and warns its party of the breakers ahead, if there is any dodge about it. Says the *Press:*

Those Republican members of the Legislature who are responsible for the present shape of the ballot reform bill, and particularly that provision which is intended to kill independence in politics, will find they have manufactured a club whose heaviest blows will fall upon themselves. It is the independent vote that deals out future defeat to those public servants who prove recreant to the trusts reposed in them.

The United States Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the State, involving the validity and constitutionality of the State law taxing the company on a basis proportionate to the total number of miles of railroad within the State over which the company cars ran compared with the total number of miles of railroad in the United States over which the cars ran.

The Court, in an opinion by Justice Gray, holds that the law is valid and constitutional and not in violation of the inter-State commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. The Court holds that the law is not a regulation of commerce, but an equitable method of taxing the property of the company within the State. It holds that it is a tax not on business, but on property which may be found within the State.

### The Road Bill Vetoed.

Gov. Pattison has vetoed the road bill as we are informed by a telegram from representative McCormick, viz:

Harrisburg, May 13.—Fred. Kurtz, Gov. Pattison vetoed the road bill today. J. W. McCormick.

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### THE NEW ROAD LAW.

The Bill as it Has Been Presented to the Governor.

The new road bill is now in the hands of Governor Pattison for signature having passed both Houses. The following is a synopsis of the bill's provisions:

Section 1 enacts that each Twp. shall elect on the third Tuesday of February, 1892, one supervisor for one year, one for two years and one for three years. One supervisor shall be elected annually thereafter for a term of three years. Vacancies are to be filled by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and only qualified electors of a township are eligible to election in that township. New elections are not to be held in townships not having three supervisors.

Secteon 2 specifies that they are to take an oath of office and are to elect one of their number president and one secretary. In townships which do not have a treasurer they are to appoint one not of their number. They are then to levy a road tax not to exceed 10 mills on the dollar of valuation except by order of Court. The valuation is to be the same as that used for county purposes and is to be furnished by the county Commissioners. Supervisors may divide their precincts into districts and appoint roadmasters for each. Roadmasters are to see that work is done in accordance with specifications furnished by supervisors, to oversee the men employed on the roads and to keep their time. Supervisors are to fix wages and hours of labor.

Section 3 gives supervisors control of work and employment of laborers. Resident taxpayers are to receive the preference as laborers if they notify supervisors before the first Monday of May each year. Supervisors are to purchase machinery and materials and take care of same.

Section 4 authorizes supervisors of two or more townships to make joint purchases of road machinery, joint ownership to continue during the pleasure of supervisors and property to be sold under the direction of the Courts when they agree to sever it.

Section 5 requires the road supervisors to make out tax duplicates and deliver them to township treasurers for collection. The usual five per cent. discount is allowed for payment before June 1st, and five per cent. penalty imposed for delinquincy beyond Oct. 1.

Section 6 directs the township treasurer to give bond with two sureties.

Section 8 fixes compensation of supervisors at $30 per year.

Section 9 requires supervisors to make reports to county commissioners, of moneys raised by taxation and amounts expended in different ways upon the roads. The commissioners are to forward the report to the secretary of internal affairs and they are to be made and forwarded before the first Monday of April each year.

Section 10 directs supervisors to keep minutes and accounts and deliver them to their successors. They are to be open to the inspection of the taxpayers.

Section 11 vests discretion in supervisors in the mattter of letting contracts for highway roads, and bridges. Lettings are to be advertised three weeks in advance.

Section 12 makes it the duty of the supervisors to select one of the roads to be macadamized which forms a continuous highway with roads of other townships throughout the county, between populous points on railroads. These are to be known as highways, and the supervisors are to keep maps of them showing their relative relation to other roads. Records of the material out of which they are constructed are to be kept and also alignments and grades of the highways. Surveyors when employed are not to be paid in excess of $3 a day.

Section 13 requires the petition of ten taxpayers for the appointment of viewers. Owners of land, railroads or canals to be crossed by new roads are to be given written notice of the proposed view. Hand-bills of the same are required to be posted ten days in advance.

Section 14 directs the courts to appoint three viewers on petition, to lay out or vacate roads. The viewers must be a surveyor and two disinterested citizens.

Section 15 appoints the supervisors inspectors of work done by contractors. It is not to be accepted nor money due uponit be paid until it is completed according to agreement.

Section 17 directs the distribution of money appropriated by the Legislature for road purposes among the townships in proportion to the amount of road tax they have collected and expended during the distribution. The State Treasurer is to pay each township or district treasurer. Twenty-five per cent. of the tax collected and the entire State appropriations are directed to be set apart for permanent road making.

Section 18 denies the State appropriation to any township willfully neglecting or refusing to carry out the foregoing provisions.

Section 20 makes it unlawful for supervisors to be interested in work or contracts on roads, highways or bridges. Violation entails a fine not exceeding $200 or imprisonment not exceeding three months or both.

Section 21 says if supervisors or persons employed to work on roads, highways or bridges wilfully violate the act or wilfully neglect or refuse to carry out its provisions, they shall be fined not exceeding $200.

Section 22 imposes on supervisors all the duties imposed by existing laws on supervisors of roads, bridges and highways and makes them subject to the same responsibilities, except where consistent with the act itself.

Section 23 repeals acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the bill's provisions.

### The Tax Bill.

A prolonged session of the Senate Finance Committee was held on Tuesday to consider the Granger tax bill. The friends of the bill through Senator Brown made several important changes in the bill. By these changes the following property in the ownership or possession of each taxable person is put into class 4 and therefore is not taxable. Horses and cattle under the age of one year, sheep and swine under the age of one year, wearing apparel, household furniture, musical instruments under $100 in value, tools, implements, instruments and books used for pursuing a trade or calling and the unsold products of agriculture, gardens or manufactories at place of production.

Section 21, requiring printed lists of all taxables to be printed and distributed was stricken out and the present method of giving assessment notices allowed to stand. The portion of section ten containing what is known as "the spy feature," encouraging complaints was stricken out. All these corrections were made at the forenoon meeting and no objections were presented.

At the afternoon meeting the opponents of the bill showed their animosity very plainly. What is known as the Boyer bill, which gives, as Senator Brown puts it, "a crumb from the rich man's table," was considered and Senator Porter moved its substitution in place of the bill advocated by the Grangers. Senator Brown vigorously opposed this but without avail.

Accordingly the Boyer bill will be reported to the Senate. The friends of the Granger bill are not willing to accept this, declaring it to be in all its important points antagonistic to the principles of the House bill.

### The House at Work.

The House recommitteed the Congressional Apportoinment bill to the Committee on Congressional Apportionment.

The Lytle Insurance bill passed second reading and calender of bills on first reading was cleared.

The House effectually disposed of the Senate bill introduced by Senator Meek to issue liquor licenses on the basis of population, one license for every 700 people in cities of the first, second, and third class, one for ever 600 in other cities, and no less than two in boroughs with one for every 500 or fraction of 500 people. It was alleged that the bill was prepared out of spite, and the charge was made that a hotel keeper who was refused a license was at the back of it. At any rate the House, after hearing arguments and wasting a great deal of time, indefinitely postponed its further consideration by a vote of 77 yeas to 55 nays. Quigley, of Philadelphia, was the chief opponent of the bill.

The supporters of the Granger tax bill have abandoned all hope of seeing it pass the Legislature in anything like its present shape. Even Representative Taggart, who introduced it, has become convinced that it could not be enforced without great friction, because of the large amount of labor that would be necessary on the part of manufacturing establishments to meet its requirements.

The statement of the representative of a Pittsburg manufacturing firm that the labor of sixty-six men would be employed six days to prepare the report that would have to be made under the proposed legislation stunned Mr. Taggart and from that time forward he has favored a modification that would relieve the bill of this odious feature. He is also willing to have other amendments incorporated which the discussion of the measure have shown are necessary to prevent from being too radical a departure from the present system of taxation.

The frequency with which banks are going under in the last six months is making people think those institutions are not just the safest places to hide cash

It is said Gen. Hastings will not be a candidate for State Chairman, but will seek the Presidency of the State League of Clubs.

### Dancing is a Sin.

Rev. J. W. Smith, of Westly Union church, Harrisburg has created much excitement among his congregation by preaching a sermon denouncing dancers and dancing.

He said: "I regret to announce that the past week has been one of worldly pleasure among several church members. They have gone to the dance floor twice within the week, and shuffled their feet to the sound of music. While church members are bouncing jumping, and swinging on the dance floor, the sinners are laughing derisively, and exclaiming, "look at the church members dancing."

"I wish to say emphatically, that while I am pastor of this church, I will get rid of these church dancers, or else you will get rid of me. If nothing happens, the Bishop will send me back another year to do business at the old stand. I have stood in this pulpit and frequently told these dancers that the Methodist church forbids it. Some of you have defied me, and now I will exercise the law to its fullest extent."

"Those who danced can either hand me their resignation as members or make a public confession before this congregation of their wrong, with agreement not to do so again, or else stand church trial." At the conclusion of the sermon several came forward and made proper acknowledgement.

The Indiana (Pa.) *Gazette* sent a circular of inquiry to the commissioners of all the counties in the State, except Allegheny and Philadelphia, asking for information concerning methods of maintaining the indigent poor. The purpose of the letter was to ascertain the least expensive system of pauper maintenance. The replies show that there are two systems in general use in the State, the "overseer," and the "county home" plans. The majority of the commissioners favor the county home, or almshouse, system, as it seems to be the cheapest and most convenient way of taking care of the poor. Some cling to the overseer method but admit that it is the most expensive, and at the same time not as satisfactory as the other system. Nearly all the counties in the western end of the State have adopted the county home plan. The other system is in use in many of the Eastern and older counties. Some county homes are self-supporting; others are nearly so, while others fall behind every year; but the people of all those counties prefer that system. The information supplied by the commissioners of the counties having the overseer system is very meager, but sufficient to indicate that it is neither the cheapest nor the best method. Indiana is one of these counties.

Both grain and stocks fell last week says the Philadelphia *Press*. This came in response to a reaction upon the crop prospect, both in fact and in sentiment.

The cotton crop is full a quarter late. A large crop, still less one equal to last year, while still possible. The fruit crop is injured. How much is not clear; but injured it is. Spring wheat has lost a week or so of Spring, and is by that much brought nearer Fall frosts. French tariff changes have improved our position abroad German tariff changes have given Hungarian grain suplies an advantage over our own. The same may be done for Russian grain by a Russo-German commercial treaty.

As we have all along predicted was certain to be the case, May has come and the world's grain supplies are larger than a year ago. The United States, and the Canada's East of the Rockies, are equal to last year. So are Pacific coast supplies. European supplies, including English, ashore and afloat, are 17,700,000 larger than last year. The total supply is larger than last year or the year before.

Again a rapid speculative rise in this country has given foreign supplies their opportunity in Europe. Wheat in New York, Saturday, was just where it was March 7. Having risen about 12 cents a bushel in seven weeks, it lost this advance in two. Meanwhile, the large exports of our meat products in the first eight months of the year have suddenly advanced the price of meats to the retail consumer. Last year, and in many years, new mess pork rises 30 to 40 per cent. from February to May, having advanced this year from $10.50, March 6, to $13,50, May 7. But this rise is not generally accompanied by an increase in the current supply of fresh meats.

Cereals and meats together, the increase in the cost of living has been considerable.

### Woodland Coal.

Two car loads Woodland coal just received at Kurtz & Son's mill.

——New clothing, new hats, new furnishing goods, everything new for the coming season is now opened and ready for your inspection at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Subscribe for the Reporter.

Two more Philadelphia banks have gone to smash the Spring Garden National and the Penn Trust Company.

The news of the suspension spread through the city like wild-fire, and it was not long before the frighened depositors began to gather around the bank building at Twelfth street and Spring Garden avenue. On the stock exchange the brokers were very much excited, and while many of them were prepared for it they did not expect the comptroller to act so quickly. Scarcely had the announcement of the failure of the Spring Garden bank been made before there was a rumor afloat that the Penn Safe and Trust Deposit Company, also located at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, had also suspended payment.

It isn't every spendthrift who has a rich mother behind him who occasionally liquidates his debts. But that is the for tune of the prince of Wales, who, in spite of the fact that he is over fifty years of age and has an annual income of $550,000, has managed to accumulate debts amounting to $2,000,000, which his frugal mamma was obliged to pay to save the heir to the throne from open disgrace. Albert Edward is getting old enough to settle down into respectable habits of life, and unless he does so soon it is possible that the British people will abolish the monarchy at the death of the queen and inaugurate the republic in name as they have long had it in fact. The royal family is merely an expensive luxury.

### Married.

On Thursday evening of last week, Mr. Harry Keller, Esq., and Miss Nannie Orvis, daughter of Hon. J. H. Orvis, were married at the residence of the bride's parents at Bellefonte.

### Shut Down.

Monday Mann's Axe factory at Axeman closed for the summer season. The works have been in operation for some time and have turned out many axes. Many men are thrown out of employment.

### Returned Home.

Ex-Governor Curtin, who has been spending the winter at St. Augustine, Fla., has returned to his home in Bellefonte, and is said to be looking exceedingly well.

### Additional Locals.

——Roads are very dusty now and a good rain is wished for by all.

——Lock Haven is booming up a 4th of July celebration to eclipse any heretofore.

——Murray's soda fountain has been started up and you can now regale yourself with that cooling beverage.

——The grip which prevailed with much severity through this section has let up a little and not many new victims are reported. Many are still not able to be about and are confined within.

——Reader if you send us the name of one new subscriber, with cash for six months we will send you The American Farmer one year free for your trouble.

——Sufficient time having elapsed to ascertain whether the cold snap of Monday night and Tuesday has damaged the fruit and cherry crops, experienced growers now report that little harm has been done, and that there is still promise of a big peach crop and a good yield of strawberries in this county.

——Jacob Carpenter, a prominent merchant of Bard, Bedford county, met with a very remarkable accident Monday. Mr. Carpenter was chasing some cattle on his farm which adjoins his store. He was running with his hat pulled down over his eyes, when he came in contact with a scantling which was protruding over a wagon load of lumber. The sharp point of the scantling struck him in the stomach, producing internal injuries, which caused his death.

——Next week the bark-peeling season will be opened in the hemlock country in the neighborhood around about the town of DuBois. Prices for peeling will be better this year than last. This season peelers will get $1.60 to $1.75 a cord. An expert peeler can take off two cords of bark a day. From now until the middle of July the hemlock woods will be busy. The Allegheny Lumber Company has contracted to peel 22,000 cords of bark this summer.

——A sensible lady of Jefferson county, Pa., is said to have effectually cured her fifteen-year-old boy of smoking cigaretts, by a method which she describes as the laying on of hands. Her plan is very simple. She held a slipper in one hand and the boy in the other and brought them violently together several times: The result was more satisfactory to all parties concerned than a prosecution under an anti-cigarette law could possibly have been. Suppose some Centre county mothers try a laying on of hands —or slippers.

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

There is nothing which has the effect of killing a fashion so completely as to have it become "common." For this reason, it would seem as if our passion for shoulder capes, ought to be utterly extinguished; for the numerous specimens of wretched taste seen on the streets, and heaped up in the stores, are surely enough to disenchant every woman who takes any pride in seeing herself well costumed. Since the "Bon Marche" has, so to speak, placed these garments at the door of all the world they have become *very* common, and as a consequence, obsolete.

Jackets ornamented with embroidery still remain in fashion, because their price renders it unprofitable for firms to put them on the market in large quantities, and thus they do not come into the possession of the lower classes. Some of these jackets are extremely elegant and merit description. One of anemone velvet, was covered with an application of amazon cloth of a lighter shade. This application was encircled with points of jet, while here and there pearls of jet dotted the cloth. The fronts and back were entirely covered with this embroidery; the sleeves were of cloth, and simply ornamented at the wrists with the same embroidery. Another, not quite so pretty, was of black cloth embroidered with applications of black velvet, studded with jet; a running design of jet pearls ornamented the bottom. A band of velvet ornamented with the embroidery, and edged with an arabesque of jet, bordered the vest. A blue cloth has for trimmings, in the centre of the back and on the fronts, a narrow design of gold and black soutache. As we predicted earlier in the season, gold in all shapes and forms is lavishly used, and will be during the coming summer.

No. 997.

It is quite impossible to describe all the new things which are continually appearing in the line of passementerie. The latest are ornaments of fine cut jet, including fringed yokes, epaulettes and Medici collars. Some of these are made entirely of gold and precious stones; hats are of fine gold lace, with decorations of amethysts and rubies.

Galloons are of all sorts and styles: Arabian, Japanese and Persian, and of an originality and richness without parallel. A new style of trimming, called Russian galloon, is of blue or pale pink gauze embroidered with gold threads and beads; this is used on hats, and as a trimming for summer silks and gowns of crepe de Chine.

Among the favored materials or gowns is a very pretty supple wool called *pantalon de cheval*, because it has all the appearance of the material used by tailors for riding habits; then come plaids with fine satin-like lines forming almost invisible squares, ovals, etc. Dresses with paniers, or having panier effects, meet with but little favor, as only those having exceedingly slender forms can wear them with graceful effect.

Redingote shapes are universal, and the latest styles are ornamented with a drapery of the cloth which descends from the shoulders, to the edge of the garment, forming a shell-fold which is lined with surah to match the color of the goods. A single pleat descends from the shoulders, and the back edge of the drapery falls over the hip like the tabs of a jacket; these tabs are ornamented with buttons. The sleeves are close, and finished with cuffs; the collar Medici in shape. This style of garment is very popular as it is something quite new.

A reception gown of black surah has the bottom of the skirt cut in deep points which are edged with dark green velvet ribbon; this ribbon is not sewed on like a binding but placed flat upon the points and held by slight stitches at the upper and lower points; beneath these points appears a brown embroidery mixed with threads of gold. The bodice is a corselet of embroidery, the top cut *decollete* in front and pointed in the back. Two scarfs of black surah complete the bodice, spread, front and back, over a fichu of embroidery which forms a Medici collar. A plastron of green velvet with high collar of the same, is worn within the Medici collar. The sleeves are draped on the shoulder and finished at the wrist with pointed cuffs of embroidery. The *tablier* of the skirt is mounted in folds, both front and back, over the basque of the corselet.

Gray or cream-white gloves embroidered in black are the accepted colors for street wear. For evening wear the latest thing is silk gloves in delicate tints to match the gowns; some of these are embroidered in colors but it is, without doubt, an evanescent fashion.

FELICIE LESLIE.

No. 998.

No. 997. STREET COSTUME.—This beautiful costume is composed of amethyst cashmere with bands of applique embroidery in velvet wrought in silk for trimming. The skirt is plain in front and ornamented with two straight bands of embroidery; the back of the skirt is laid in broad pleats. The bodice is cut with pleated paniers. The lining of the fronts close in the centre; the outside material is pleated on the right side at the neck, is crossed to the left and fastened together with the pleats of the right panier beneath a metal clasp. Hat of fine cream-colored straw trimmed with folds of amethyst faille and ostrich tips.

No. 998. SUMMER HATS—CHAPEAU CARA.—*a.* This charming capote is made of old rose crepon and forms a double pleating over the front. Clusters of black ostrich tips and aigrettes are placed on the crown; strings of black velvet ribbon.

*c.* The centre hat is of black tulle dotted with gold; it is in turban shape, the tulle draped around the brim and forming small pleats in front. The open crown is covered by large cluster of primroses. Strings of black velvet.

*b.* The third model has a brim of black straw with a crown of gold. Black lace drapes the crown and forms a sort of aigrette in front and back, with which are mingled clusters of rich violets. Strings of black velvet fastened by a jeweled buckle.

No. 999. SIMONE JACKET.—This elegant jacket is made of drab cloth trimmed with embroidery of black soutache. It has a tailor back with basque forming a small tab in the centre of the back; the fronts are open and adjusted by darts. Large embroidered revers, forming a collar in the back, edge the fronts and extend to the bottom of the jacket. An embroidered strap crosses the chest and joins the fronts. Small Medici collar of plain cloth, open in front. High shouldered sleeves with embroidery at the wrists, also embroidered pocket laps on the hips.

No. 1000. SUMMER WRAPS.—The body of this wrap with its large pointed sleeves is of black *peau de soie;* the trimmings are passementerie and ribbons. The back of the garment is cut with curved seams and the fronts are adjusted by darts; long pointed tabs furnished by the fronts, have the fulness at the point of the waist concealed by a knot of ribbon. Knots and loops of ribbon ornament the ends of the tabs. The long pagoda like sleeves outline on the back of the wrap visite-sleeves: Passementerie trims the bottom of the sleeves and forms a small point in the back, crosses the shoulders and forms a deep point extending to the fulness of the tabs in front. Knots of ribbon are placed in the back at the waist-line, on the shoulders, and at the neck in front.

High collar of pleated lace and lining of light black silk.

No. 1001. The wrap at the right is made of black bengaline silk trimmed with black lace and passementerie forming *cabochons.* It is composed of a *visite* back with *visite* sleeves forming a long cape in the back in the shape of tabs, and open on a front of bias pleats beneath which extend long ends closed in the centre. A deep flounce of lace borders the wrap and ends of the fronts, passes under the tabs formed by the sleeves, is pleated at the bottom of the hood and arranged in shell shape on the top of the front; a flounce of lace is placed on the back of the wrap to simulate a pointed hood, this is bordered with ribbon which forms knots on the shoulders and at the waist-line in front and back. A band of jet *cabochons* ornaments the edge of the wrap and the long tabs in front. Medici collar covered with pleated lace. Lining of black and old gold silk.

No. 999.

No. 1002. WRAP FOR AN ELDERLY LADY.—The material of this wrap is camel's hair and the trimming is bands of jet passementerie with silk and chenille fringe. Fine gold and silver threads run through the bands of jet and the fringe. The shoulders are moderately full and high and the Medici collar is trimmed with jet passementerie.

No. 1003. SPRING HATS FOR LITTLE BOYS.—*a.* Hat of white, fancy straw, the crown surrounded with a ribbon embroidered with anchors and letters in gold, and having long notched ends.

*b.* This hat is of white English straw

No. 1002.

with a white lettered ribbon around the crown terminating in a bow with short ends on the left side.

*c.* Sailor hat in fancy blue and white straw trimmed with blue ribbon embroidered with anchors.

*d.* Blue fancy straw with wide blue ribbon lettered in gold.

*e.* Hat of white palm straw, the brim faced with blue crepe and blue ribbon surrounding the crown and knotted on the left side.

*f.* Dauphin hat in white English straw; ribbon embroidered with flags, surrounds the crown and is knotted on the side.

*g.* Hat of white English straw, with deep blue faille ribbon.

No. 1004

No. 1004. STREET COSTUME.—This model is of two shades of Suede-colored wool combined with silk of a lighter shade. It consists of a skirt and a polonaise which is short on the front and sides and continuous to the foot of the skirt at the back. The front of the skirt is pleated on either side of the middle in one deep pleat turned toward the middle. On either side of this deep pleat is laid a narrow one, edged with gimp, forming a sort of rever. The back of the bodice and the skirt are cut together; the sides of the bodice are cut with basques, while the front is cut double breasted, with revers, and opens on a plastron of silk. The high collar is of silk: the revers are faced with silk and edged with gimp. The sleeves are full on the shoulders and ornamented with gimp at the wrists. Trimmings of buttons on the polonaise and plastron. Toque of fancy straw with knot of green velvet in front.

No. 1000. No. 1001.

No. 1003.

### "Fingers Before Forks."

Although the fork plays a more useful and conspicuous part at one's meals than anything else, except the supplies, there are certain edibles which it is the fashion to eat with one's fingers. Here is the latest list:—

Olives, to which a fork should never be applied.

Asparagus, whether hot or cold, when served whole, as it should be.

Lettuce, which should be dipped in the dressing or in a little salt.

Celery, which may be properly placed on the table cloth beside the plate.

A NEW YORK dealer advertises that he will pay cash for old teeth.

## CRADLE SONG.

BY DOROTHY NELSON.

The sun has long since sunk to rest
Behind the violet hills;
The golden light fades from the west,
And the distant whip-poor-wills
Mournfully sing their doleful strain,
And the brisk little tree-toad chirps again,—
Sleep, little one, sleep.

The clover has folded its pale green leaves,
Like the hands of a child in prayer;
The birds are twittering under the eaves,
As they hover their nestlings there;
And the night wind murmurs soft and low,
As it moves the tree-tops to and fro,—
Sleep, little one, sleep.

The butterfly gay is quiet at last,
In the heart of a crimson rose;
The murmuring brook, as it ripples past
The bank where the columbine grows,
Seems to say in a soft and dreamy tone,
As it goes on its busy way alone,—
Sleep, little one, sleep.

The new moon sheds her silvery light
Over the dusky lands;
And one lone star, so large and bright,
A heavenly sentinel stands;
While the church bell sounds through quiet air
Its low-toned call to evening prayer,—
Sleep, little one, sleep.

## Mental and Physical Health.

BY EFFIE ERSKINE.

"The child is father of the man," said Wordsworth, and that is only one of the many proverbs which go to show that we are what we make ourselves. A careful study of physiology reveals the most astonishing proofs that, to a very marked extent, we have in our own keeping, not only our health and disposition, but even our looks.

The statesman, soldier or teacher has firm, compressed lips; the student and thinker a wrinkled brow; the philosopher and skeptic a habitual sneer; and so we might go the round of all the features.

Habit and environment correct the faults of youth and make a wise man of a simpleton, or reduce the average person to an obtuse mortal and an object of sympathy.

Of our health, there can be no question that it is to a great extent what we choose to make it. Putting aside the few persons who inherit incurable disease—and they are much fewer in number than many imagine—it is safe to assert that every ailment can be traced to imprudence or reckless exposure that could have been avoided. It is quite true that a variable climate, or what we call bad weather, is responsible for much illness, and that everybody cannot pick and choose their climate; but much may be done to avoid the effects of bad weather.

People thoughtlessly take spring trips to the sea coast, exposed to cold and wet winds; make city visits in the hot summer, when they should be in cool country, and travel through the mountains at inopportune seasons.

Then, there are minor bits of carelessness, like getting the feet wet, sitting in cold draughts, over-eating and over-heating—to all of which girls are particularly prone. The sum total is a score of ailments, much unnecessary suffering, and perhaps a curtailment of life.

Now, as to our dispositions. They are even more under our own control than our looks and health. Our passions appear to be fine things to play with; but, most assuredly, if we do not keep strict rein on them, they will carry us away to moral and physical destruction. Yes, physical; for giving way to our passions and being intemperate therein, leads to ill-health. Any practical physician will certify to the truth of this statement.

Perhaps there is no feeling of the mind, that, in a girl, leads more certainly to derangement of the nervous system than that of ill-nature, fretfulness, fault-finding or grumbling.

I am sorry to say girls often indulge in these faults at home, among those whom they ought to love most dearly. When they go abroad—say, to a party—they can curb themselves well enough, and why not at home?

Check this fault always, and guard against the fretful temper every hour. Force it down and keep silence. Bite your lips and burst your heart rather than say a bad word or show a cross face.

Do you know that by looking cross you exercise a certain group of muscles and they grow bigger, just as the biceps of the arm grow from dumb-bell exercise, so that in time you beget a face that, instead of being beautiful, is repellant?

Try the opposite course. Do not talk at all if you cannot talk pleasantly; and so, by curbing this particular passion, you will engender good nature in your soul and grow up beautiful and beloved of all.

Bad temper begets nervousness, and nervousness is the parent of that terrible complaint, hysteria. Indeed, there is no bad habit, mental or physical, that, if not checked in time, will not involve mental and bodily ruin.

But we cannot all be prudent or exercise self-command. So some girls will be ill; and, in such cases, some words of advice will not be out of place:

When ill of any chronic complaint the first step toward recovery is to keep your mind from dwelling on your sufferings. You must try to imagine yourself getting better. The medical profession is agreed that the confident expectation of a cure is the most potent means of bringing it about.

It is hard, perhaps, to imagine yourself getting well when you positively feel ill and in pain; but if you employ your mind on something that will draw your thoughts away from yourself, you will find that the task is easy. Cheerful companionship will greatly help you, and the quiet chat of an agreeable friend in a well-ventilated room will do a world of good.

A word about sleeplessness, from which so many invalids suffer. Do not talk much for an hour before going to bed; rather give yourself entirely up to reading a not too exciting book. Never sing in the evening at all if you are a light sleeper. The exertion loads the capillaries of the brain, and, as they are weak, they do not completely empty themselves again; accordingly, long after you lie down, you keep thinking until sleep flies from your pillow.

Beware of sleeping or soothing draughts of any kind. The best narcotic is a light supper about two hours before retiring. Too much fluid invariably creates acidity on a weak stomach, and thus slumber is effectually banished.—*Golden Days.*

## HORSE NOTES.

—This is Frank L. Herdic's nineteenth year as a pool seller.

—Maud S. will be bred to Ansel the latter part of this month.

—Scott Quinton has arrived at Belmont Course with twelve horses.

—Joshua Evans is driving Belle of York (record 2.34½) on the road.

—John E. Turner took his string of trotters to Belmont Course recently.

—Sam Bryant and Jim Murphy leave Louisville on May 5 for the Brooklyn track.

—Jockey Britton will be married on May 5 to Miss Spiller, a colored belle of Lexington.

—The Trotting Union of Great Britain has issued the second volume of its Racing Calendar.

—The Kentucky Derby will be run in about two weeks. There will probably be about ten starters.

—A. E. Terry's two double teams of American trotters were awarded prizes at the Paris horse show.

—Grace Medium, M. C. Harvey's black mare which was badly burned at the Belmont fire, will recover.

—Recently at Lexington, Ky., the thoroughbred mare Wildfire foaled a chestnut filly, by Hylas, 2.24½.

—The Board of Control has simplified the rule relating to racing partnerships, and promises a strict enforcement.

—The Messrs. S. A. Browne & Co., have sent the bay mare Eminence, 2.18¾, to Waterville, Me., to be bred to Nelson, 2.10¾.

—The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association will meet at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday May 5.

—The new racing organization formed at Chicago, Ill., by Mr. E. Corrigan, will be known as the Chicago racing Association.

—It is stated that the New Hampshire stallion Viking, 2.19¼, will be placed in training this year and handled by James Golden.

—The President of the newly organized Baltimore Jockey Club is Clarence McDowell, and the Secretary is H. D. McIntyre.

—Jimmie McLaughlin rode his maiden race of 1891 on the opening day at Washington, and won on Madstone, in his old-time style.

—The noted Australian race-horse Melos has broken down. He ran third to Bravo and Carbine for the Melbourne Cup in 1889.

—The little black trotter David L. (record, 2.19¼) and five other horses of C. M. Payne's string are located at Belmont Course.

The American trotter Captain George won a race of 1 mile 1½ furlongs to saddle in 3 50 2-5 (rate 2.4 ½ per mile) in Germany recently.

—The consignment of American bred fillies sent to England by Mr. Easton arrived safely on the Runic after rather an extra long passage.

—Material improvements are being made at the Louisville track, including the construction of a new betting inclosure and saddling paddock.

—F. G. Babcock, of the Babcock Stock Farms, of Hornellsville, N. Y., has decided to send to John Splan the colt Voodoo, by Stamboul, dam Eva, 2.23¼.

—Amalia, the property of L. J. Rose, died at El Paso, Texas, recently while en route from California to the spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

—Scoggan Bros. were the largest winners at the Memphis meeting, the stable having earned $4175. J. M. Brown & Co. were second, with $2400 to their credit.

—The latest action of the Board of Control is to tax both trainers and jockeys $10 before they receive their licenses. The original idea was to charge nothing.

—The Point Breeze and Belmont tracks are now in splendid condition for working horses, and by the time the meetings commence they will both be fast.

—K. K. Alcock, formerly with George L. Lorillard, the Dwyer Brothers and the Auburndale Stable, is now in charge of William Easterly's string of 2-year-olds at Morris Park.

—The crack 3-year-old colt Gascon, belonging to the Bashford Manor stable, was fired last week and turned out for the season. He will not be trained again before next year.

—The stakes of the National Association of Trotting Horse-breeders did not fill very well, and will be reopened. The talk of reorganization created a feeling of uncertainly among horse-owners.

—The Long Island Trotting Association has been organized with a track located at Rockville Centre. The officers are, President, James P. Niemann; Vice President, J. H. B. Denton, M. D.; Treasurer, Austin Cornwell; Secretary, E. H. Payn; Clerk of Course, Jacob Brouwer.

—At Springfield, Ill., on April 28, corporation license was issued to the American Trotting Register Association. The incorporators are Frank S. Gorton Samuel Baker and F. S. Waters. The capital stock is $150,000.

—They are building new stables at the Latonia track, and this with the other improvements will make the place singularly attractive for the average visitors. The new betting inclosure will rank with anything of the kind East or West.

—The stud and farm of the late T. J. Megibben, at Cynthiana, Ky., was sold recently for $6100. A stock company, in which the Megibben heirs have control was the purchaser. The price paid is said to be nominal, being sufficient to meet the claims against the estate

BORE HIS HONORS HUNGRILY.—Jaxon (who has been introducing Jixon into society)—"You carried yourself capitally, old fellow. Your were an honor to the occasion."

Jixon (who didn't get all he wanted to eat)—"Well, if I was, I was an empty honor, I can assure you."

IMPROVEMENT ON RAILWAY SANDWICHES.—Scene, Central Africa—(Arrival of the express train at the chief town.)

Train-dispatcher (to the engineer)—"What does this mean? I don't see any conductor."

Engineer—"No, the first-class passengers have eaten him up since we started.

MARRIAGE ETIQUETTE IN TEXAS.—Westerly—"Did you read about the Texas girl whose fiance did not appear in church at the time appointed?"

Brown—"No. What did she do?"

Westerly—"She borrowed the minister's revolver and asked him to wait a few minutes. Within half an hour she came back with a placid smile and a submissive bridegroom."

INCONGRUITY.—Miss Ethel—"Yes, indeed, we girls are fully alive to the justice of the popular criticism on chattering woman, and that is the reason we organized our thought club.

Mr. Blank—"Thought club?"

"Yes, and it's doing us a world of good."

"I do not doubt it."

"Yes, indeed. Why, at the last meeting we talked for five whole hours on the advantages of silent meditation.

Persian brocaded stripes appear on faille silks in amber, stem green, apricot and deep Spanish yellow, and magnificently illuminated matelasse satins striped with velvet in black or rich fruit shades, are outlined at the edges with gold or silver imitating gimps and galoons.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

One of the latest fads is a collection of shoes of various nations as a drawing room ornament—Persian, Egyptian, Turkish, Chinese—and if madame has a pretty foot she inserts among the motely crew her own tiny, coquettish Parisian slipper.


# "German Syrup"

**A Throat and Lung Specialty.**

Those who have not used Boschee's German Syrup for some severe and chronic trouble of the Throat and Lungs can hardly appreciate what a truly wonderful medicine it is. The delicious sensations of healing, easing, clearing, strength-gathering and recovering are unknown joys. For German Syrup we do not ask easy cases. Sugar and water may smooth a throat or stop a tickling—for a while. This is as far as the ordinary cough medicine goes. Boschee's German Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat and Lung Specialty. Where for years there have been sensitiveness, pain, coughing, spitting, hemorrhage, voice failure, weakness, slipping down hill, where doctors and medicine and advice have been swallowed and followed to the gulf of despair, where there is the sickening conviction that all is over and the end is inevitable, there we place German Syrup. It cures. You are a live man yet if you take it.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years; no other has, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer, said to a lady of the HAUTTON (a patient): — "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gourand's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Proprietor, 37 Great Jones Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U.S., Canada and Europe.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER.... CURED TO STAY CURED. WRITE TO PROF. HAROLD HAYES, M.D. A NEW DEPARTURE BUFFALO, N.Y.

Dr. Bowsted's PENNYROYAL Pills
SAFE, SURE AND RELIABLE.
Sent by mail, securely sealed, Price, $1.00. Address, Confidentially, DR. BOWSTED, 206 N. Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED. Greely Pant Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send 25c. to B. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals get well and keep well. Health Helper tells how. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

FLAVELL'S Suspensory Bandages Are the best for comfort. Sold by all druggists. Circular free. G. W. FLAVELL & Bro., 1005 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$100 per month and expenses to sell Nursery Stock. Hustlers wanted now. O. D. GREEN, Syracuse, N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

# Good Blood

Is absolutely Essential to

# Good Health

You may have both by taking the best Blood Purifier

# Hood's Sarsaparilla


BURGLARING A DUDE'S MOUTH.—"Say, pard, they ain't none o' these fellers here got anything," said train robber No. 1,

"Yes they have, too," said No. 2 "That ar' dude's got gold fillin' in his teeth, Got yer forceps?"

"Naw."

"Then gimme yer corkscrew, We gotter get them teeth."


"Patent Medicines Did No Good."

52 SHEFFIELD AVE., CHICAGO, March 20, 1890.

I received your sample bottle of Floraplexion, also your letter of last Monday. After considerable hesitation, I concluded to give it a trial, as I had already taken so much patent medicine, and been so unsuccessful with it, and not having benefited me any, that it seemed like money thrown away; but I procured the Floraplexion, and have taken four bottles, and feel it has greatly relieved my dyspepsia.

MRS. L. BRENNAN.

*Floraplexion* is the speedy and permanent cure for Sick Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. It is the only sure cure for these complaints. Ask your druggist for it, and get well.


Owing to the difficulties that have so often been found with the closed type of engines for electric light machinery, the English Admiralty has abolished them in recent ships and substituted open engines of the compound type.

When you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy some substitute preparation, which clerks may claim is "as good as Hood's." The peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled. Therefore insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is proposed doing away with the old system of lightning rod protection, and replacing the rods with narrow ribbons of copper, which will use up the energy of the lightning and save the building from destruction.


Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physician in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.


The camera shows that the star Vega, one of the brightest in the heavens, is apparently a double star, composed of two suns, each revolving around a point midway between them.


The Pill of Our Fathers.

No new fangled mixture of poisonous minerals, but the good old fashioned pure vegetable blood purifier and liver tonic of centuries ago, when the only cure alls were medicines to assist nature to throw off diseases by removing congestions of the liver, kidneys, bowels, and skin which precede all diseases. The old monks of the middle ages were followers of Hyppocrates and their St. Bernard Vegetable Pills have never been surpassed in this world. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address St. Bernard Box 2416, New York.


Sleeves are worn almost uncomfortably long. They must extend certainly over the wrist, and preferably, down to the knuckles. They are full at the shoulder and down to the elbow, where they become close fitting for the remainder of the length.

When an article has been sold for 24 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, it must have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. *Ask your grocer for it.* Best of all.

Living only to get riches generally turns out like the boy who got the hornet's nest. Just as he thought he had it he found out that it had him.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," a simple but sure remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

The olfactometer recently exhibited to the Academy of Science in Paris is a little apparatus for testing the smelling powers of individuals. It determines the weight of odorous vapor in a cubic centimeter of air which is perceptible by the olfactory sense of a person.


Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular


The demands of feminine adornment are said to be responsible for the prospective extinction of the beautiful British kingfisher. It has disappeared already from the English counties of Sussex, Oxfordshire and Hampshire.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are two hundred members in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York City, and all have in their possession colonial candlesticks, cranes, spinning wheels or miniatures of their forefathers.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

It's sometimes said patent medicines are for the ignorant. The doctors foster this idea.

"The people," we're told, "are mostly ignorant when it comes to medical science."

Suppose they are! What a sick man needs is not knowledge, but a cure, and the medicine that *cures* is the medicine for the sick.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the "do believes" and the "don't believes." There's no hesitance about it, no "if" nor "possibly."

It says—"I can cure you, only do as I direct."

Perhaps it fails occasionally. The makers hear of it when it does, because they never keep the money when the medicine fails to do good.

Suppose the doctors went on that principle. (We beg the doctors' pardon. It wouldn't do!)

Choking, sneezing and every other form of catarrh in the head, is radically cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Fifty cents. By druggists.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT ESTABLISHED 1810.
For Internal and External Use.
Stops Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limb, like magic. Cures Croup, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lameback, Stiff Joints and Strains. Full particulars free. Price 25 cts. post-paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Cure SICK HEADACHE.
25 Cents a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.


TWILIGHT.

BY BROWN PERRIMAN.

Still hour that blends both day and night,
By each in peace possessed—
Placed like a vestal dream between
Life's struggle and its rest!

Silence and thought, mute handmaids roam
Thy realms in search of bliss,
Strange memories cleave and yearnings fond
The feet of fancy kiss.

Life's obscure purposes run clear
In thy diviner air,
We dream upon desires fulfilled
Unhaunted by its care.

Passion, and pain, and want, and woe,
Like wolves when the night hath flown,
Steal to their lairs before thy peace,
Oh twilight, now our own!

—*Yankee Blade.*

Wealth of Some Americans.

Among the richest American estates ever gathered is that of the Astor family. Efforts are made to conceal the enormous figure that would express the worth of the property, but it is probable that $80,000,000 is not an extravagant estimate. The estate of William H. Vanderbilt was $200,000,000. A. T. Stewart was worth at the time of his death fully $60,000,000, a large part of which has gone one way or the other, but mostly the former. Jay Gould may be credited with $100,000,000, and just as much more as he pleases to make. Armour, the Chicago hog-packer, is worth $15,000,000. Mackey, whose step-daughter, the child of a camp-barber, married the Prince of the ancient house of Colonna, is worth at least $200,000,000, and Fair, his former partner, has fully that amount. D. O. Mills is worth at least $7,000,000, and Edwin D. Morgan, the heir of the ex-Governor, has $30,000,000. James Gordon Bennett, one of the richest of the young men of America, has a fortune of $15,000,000. Miss Catharine Wolfe, the wealthiest spinster in the country, has nearly $15,000,000, and is the last of her line.

HE WAS EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.—Mrs. de Flatte—"Boy, did you see a stray pug dog around here anywhere?"

Smart boy—"Yes'm. I just saw one bein' chewed up by a big bulldog and I saw another bein' tied to a tin can an' kerosene poured all over 'im, an' I saw another bein' chopped up for sausage, an'——"

Mrs. de Flatte (clutching at a railing for support)—"Oh, horrors! I'd give $5 to get my little Fido safely back."

Smart Boy—"All right, mum. You wait here half a mimute."

A prominent photographer expresses the opinion that the gallery of the future will contain no skylight. A high room, with the north wall entirely of glass, and a roof open to the sky, will produce the best results. The inside painted in light color gives admirable illumination, without the disadvantages of sunlight.

A steel company of Cleveland, Ohio, recently rolled a 20-inch square ingot into a three-quarter-inch plate at a single heat. The ingot weighed 8500 pounds.

HUMOROUS.

An expert in handrighting—The manicure.

Favorite song of the American heiress and beauty:
"When I can read my title clear."

Stockholders usually hope for dividends, but the dividends are often like the hope—deferred.

There is a Justice in Islip, Long Island, of the name of Clock. His principal business is to give time to the prisoners.

"This a bad sign," said Hicks, as the shingle of Bludboory, Blithers & Co., was blown from its place and landed on his high hat.

"You told me you were a quill driver."
"Well?"
"And here you are tending geese."
"Well?"

Collector—"How about meeting this note?"

Merchant—"I can't do it to-day. But I,ll make a note of this meeting."

The blue jays come when the skies are bleak
The woodland paths to cheer,
But the green jays from across the creek
Are with us all the year.

IT WAS NOT THERE.—Snooper—"I bought these $3 trousers in a fit of economy."

Hunker (surveying the garment)—"I don't see the fit."

CRUEL.—"That was a sympathetic audience I had," asked the lecturer.

"Yes. I thought they all seemed sorry for each other," said his bosom friend.

NEEDS A KEY.—Mr. Fresh, '94—"Professor, now how would you classify the language spoken by the guards on the elevated trains,

Professor Langue—"As verbal hieroglyphics."

A SLIPPERY OPINION.—Amateur Actor—"Well, what did you think of my Hamlet?"

Candid Friend—"Er—um—; well, to tell the truth, if I'd been the old man's ghost I'd ha' spanked you!"

NOW FOR AN EXPLANATION—"He was awfully flattering. He said my cheek was the color of his favorite rose," said Maude.

"He told me he liked yellow roses best," returned the genial Estelle.

COULDN'T PROCEED WITHOUT HIM.

Old Gentleman—"My boy, where is your employer?"

Office Boy—"Attending a funeral."

O. G.—"Indeed! Whose?"

O. B.—"His own."

DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT,—Hostess—Don't you think my daughter has a fine voice, Mr. Bronson, and that I ought to send her to Paris to have it cultivated?"

Bronson—"Yes; if I were you I would send her at least as far as that."

LOVE AND WAR.—Spatts—"It is said that all is fair in love and war, but there is one great difference between them."

Bloobumper—"What is it?"

Spatts—"In love the fighting does not begin until after the engagement is over.

SIGHED FOR LARGE-SCALE STINGINESS.—Frugal Husband—"I wish I had $50,000 a year,"

Unappreciative Wife—What for? You don't spend a quarter of your present income."

F. H.—"Oh, I know; but then I could economize on a larger scale."

18 731

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

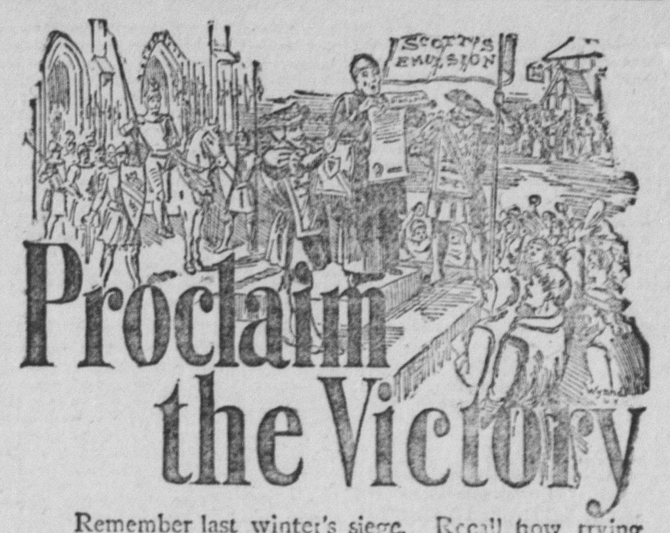
# In the Spring.

Nature should be assisted, when the system is changing from the full habit of the winter months, to the lighter diet of the warm season. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) stimulates the sluggish blood and rid you of that feeling of heaviness and languor.

S. S. S., beautifies the skin and makes the complexion rosy and healthy.
S. S. S., gives elasticity to the step and buoyant spirits.
S. S. S., makes the feeble and delicate strong and robust.
S. S. S., is a tonic to the whole body and increases vitality.
S. S. S., is a simple vegetable medicine.

If there is poison in the blood, it generally shows itself in the spring, and this is the season to help nature to drive it out and be cured. Nothing does this as well as S. S. S. It is harmless to the most delicate, yet so powerful as to cleanse the system of all impurities

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.




# Proclaim the Victory

Remember last winter's siege. Recall how trying to health were the frequent changes of the weather. What was it that helped you win the fight with disease, warded off pneumonia and possibly consumption? Did you give due credit to SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda? Did you proclaim the victory? Have you recommended this wonderful ally of health to your friends? And what will you do this winter? Use Scott's Emulsion as a preventive this time. It will fortify the system against *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children).* Palatable as Milk.

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

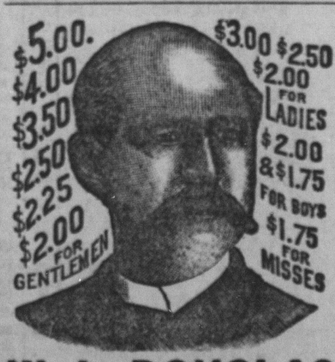
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

"It may be true what some men say,
It maun be true what a' men say."
PUBLIC OPINION
endorses Sapolio.—
It is a solid cake of scouring soap.

For many years SAPOLIO has stood as the finest and best article of this kind in the world. It knows no equal, and, although it costs a trifle more its durability makes it outlast two cakes of cheap makes. It is therefore the cheapest in the end. Any grocer will supply it at a reasonable price.



$5.00 $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 $2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00 FOR LADIES $2.00 & $1.75 FOR BOYS $1.75 FOR MISSES

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress Shoe which commends itself.
$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt. A fine calf Shoe unequalled for style and durability.
$3.50 Goodyear Welt is the standard dress Shoe at a popular price.
$3.50 Policeman's Shoes is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.
$3.00 for Ladies is the only hand-sewed Shoe sold at this popular price.
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$2.00 Shoe for Ladies, and $1.75 for Misses still retain their excellence for style, etc.

All goods warranted and stamped with name on bottom. If advertised local agent cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price or a postal for order blanks.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED—Shoe dealer in every city and town not occupied to take exclusive agency. All agents advertised in local paper. Send for illustrated catalogue.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.

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FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

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| One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, | 10 cts. |
| One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade, | 15 " |
| One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream, | 15 " |
| One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice, | 15 " |
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| | $1.10 |

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation. Genuine Vaseline labelled with our name, because you will confidently receive on instruction which has little or no value. Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

PROF. LOISETTE'S NEW MEMORY BOOKS.

Criticisms on two recent Memory Systems. Ready about April 1st. Full Tables of Contents forwarded only to those who send stamped directed envelope. Also Prospectus POST FREE of the Loisettian Art of Never Forgetting. Address Prof. LOISETTE, 257 Fifth Ave., New York.

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IS THE PURE PAINT.
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USED IN THE 7348 PAPERS
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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M.D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Big G $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY. 14.

# SEAL FISHERIES.

## Secretary Blaine on the Controversy with England.

### OUR RIGHTS IN THE BEHRING SEA.

**The American Premier Pays His Respects to Lord Salisbury in a Lengthy Communication to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister.**

WASHINGTON, May 8. — Secretary Blaine last evening made public his latest communication on the Behring sea matter. It is addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, and reads as follows:

SIR: The modification which Lord Salisbury suggests in the questions for arbitration do not wholly meet the views of the president, but the president changes the text of the third and fifth in such manner, it is hoped, as will result in an agreement between the two governments. While Lord Salisbury suggests a different mode of procedure from that herein embodied, the president does not understand him actually to object to the question, and he therefore assumes that it is agreed to.

The six questions as now proposed by the president are as follows:

First—What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

Second—How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

Third—The body of water now known as the Behring sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Behring sea were held exclusively by Russia after said treaty?

Fourth—Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring sea east of the water boundary, described in the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

Fifth—Has the United States any right, and if so, what right of protection of property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring sea, or such seal found outside the three mile limit?

Sixth—If the determination of the foregoing questions shall leave the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary in prescribing regulations for the killing of fur seal in any part of the waters of Behring sea, then it shall be further determined: 1. How far, if at all outside the ordinary territorial limits, is it necessary that the United States should exercise an exclusive jurisdiction in order to protect the seal for the time living upon the islands of the United States and feeding therefrom? 2. Whether a closed season (during which the killing of seal in the waters of Behring sea outside the ordinary territorial limits shall be prohibited) is necessary to save the seal fishing industry, so valuable and important to mankind, from destruction. 3. What months, or parts of months, should be included in such season, and over what waters should it extend?

The president does not object to the additional question respecting alleged damages to English ships proposed by Lord Salisbury, if one condition can be added, namely: That after the issues of the arbitration are joined, if the United States shall prevail, all the seals taken by Canadian vessels during the period shall be paid for at the ordinary price for which skins are sold. This seems to the president to be the complement of Lord Salisbury's proposition, and he doubts not that it will secure his lordship's assent.

Here follows a lengthy argument as to the statements made in Lord Salisbury's dispatch of Feb. 21, in which the British premier complains that Mr. Blaine did not deal with certain protests made by Lord Londonderry and the Duke of Wellington in 1822. Mr. Blaine points out that the points urged by these representatives at that time have nothing to do with the points now at issue. He then proceeds:

Two or three instances of the power which Great Britain exercises beyond the three mile line have already been quoted, but have failed thus far to secure comment or explanation from Lord Salisbury. Another case can be added, which perhaps is still more to the point:

In 1889—two years ago—the British parliament enacted a law, the effect of which is fully shown by a map inclosed herewith. Far outside the three mile line the parliament of Great Britain has attempted the control of waters beyond the northeastern section of Scotland, 2,700 square miles in extent; to direct that certain methods of fishing shall not be used within that great body of water under a prescribed penalty. It will be observed that the inhibition is not alone against British subjects, but against "any person."

If Great Britain may thus control an area of 2,700 square miles of ocean on the coast of Scotland why may not the United States prescribe a space around the Pribyloff islands in which similar prohibitions may be enforced? The following would be the needed legislation for such a purpose by congress, and it is but a paraphrase of the act of parliament: "The fur seal board may, by law or bylaws, direct that the methods of sealing known as spearing or harpooning, or with firearms, shall not be used within a line drawn from the shores of Pribyloff islands sixty miles in the Behring sea, and said board may from time to time make and revoke bylaws for the purpose of this section, but no such bylaws shall be of any validity until it has been confirmed by the secretary of the treasury. 2. Any persons who use such method of sealing in contravention of such bylaws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100 for the first offense and not exceeding $500 for the second or any subsequent offense, and every spear, harpoon or firearm attempted to be used in contravention of such bylaw may be seized and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as said seal board may direct."

In the opinion of the president, Lord Salisbury is wholly and strangely in error in making the following statement:

"Nor do they (the advisors of the president) rely as a justification for the seizure of British ships in the open sea upon the condition that the interest of the seal fisheries give to the United States government any right for that purpose which, according to international law, it would not otherwise possess."

The government of the United States has steadily held just the reverse of the position which Lord Salisbury has imputed to it. It holds that the ownership of the island upon which the seal breed, that the habit of the seal in regularly resorting hither and rearing their young thereon, that their going out from the islands in search of food and regularly returning there, all the facts and incidents of their relation to the island give to the United States a property interest therein; that this property interest was claimed and exercised by Russia during the whole period of its sovereignty over the land and waters of Alaska; that England recognized this property interest so far as recognition is implied by abstaining from all interference with it during the whole period of Russia's ownership of Alaska and during the first nine years of the sovereignty of the United States. It is yet to be determined whether the lawless intrusion of Canadian vessels in 1886 and subsequent years has changed the law and equity of the case theretofore prevailing.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

# MORE FOREST FIRES.

## Narrow Escape of a Train Load of Flame Fighters.

### HALF A DOZEN BURNED TO DEATH

**The Men Forced to Take Refuge in a Brook, the Water of Which Was So Hot That Many Were Severely Scalded—Michigan's Dread Visitation.**

KEATING SUMMIT, Pa., May 12.—While the forest fire was raging intensely a work train of the Sinnemahoning Valley railroad, in charge of Superintendent Badger, with seventy men on board, steamed out of town and up into the woods to fight the flames. The train proceeded about five miles from Austin, into the heart of the forest, when intense heat and blinding smoke put an end to its further progress. An attempt was made to reverse the course of the train and retreat, but it was too late. The train was overtaken and caught fire. All hands jumped from the cars and sought safety in a creek that flowed near by. The water of the creek was boiling hot, and all the men were severely scalded. Superintendent Badger was overtaken by the flames while running and was burned to death. His charred remains were found late yesterday afternoon.

The fire is now under control. Thirty persons are badly injured, fifteen of them seriously.

**Six Others Roasted to Death.**

It is known that six others also miserably perished at once or died soon after, and thirty others of the party were badly burned, many probably fatally, owing to fears that they inhaled the flames that seemed to fairly spring into their faces. Seven others of the party are missing, and their fate is unknown, though they are likely to be in the charred wood of the logs of the train. A wrecking party started for the scene as soon as the fearful news spread, many relatives of the men injured insisting on accompanying the wrecking train, though they will hardly be able to reach the place of the wreck unless the fires have burned themselves out.

**Under a Pall of Smoke.**

KEATING SUMMIT, Pa., May 12.—One of the largest forest fires for many years is raging south and east of Austin on the land of F. H. and C. W. Goodyear. The fire has been burning since Saturday. It is estimated that 30,000,000 feet of logs and 10,000 cords of bark have been destroyed, beside ten miles of tram railroad.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 12.—This city was buried all day yesterday under a pall of smoke. Occasionally shifting ashes fell, telling the story of the raging forest fires, which continue with unabated fury in all directions. Reports from the Pine Creek regions are that the mountain sides are all ablaze. Bald Eagle mountains, east, west and south of this city, are burning, while the hillsides to the north are invisible, owing to the smoke, which tells of other fires.

CURWENSVILLE, Pa., May 12.—Forest fires have been raging here for over two weeks past, and they have broken out afresh. A great deal of damage has been done to valuable timber lands, but so far no buildings have been burned. The local fire companies succeeded in controlling the fire close to the town, which was in imminent danger.

**Losses at Warren, Pa.**

WARREN, Pa., May 12.—Forest fires have been raging in this vicinity since Saturday afternoon. High winds have fanned the flames and destroyed property as follows: Six oil rigs of Brown & Kegan; forty-eight rigs of A. J. Thompson, together with pump station and five oil tanks, one 600 barrels and four 250 barrels. Two rigs of Morck & Boyer; three rigs of S. H. Briggs. R. R. Armor lost eight rigs, together with pump station and two 250 barrel tanks; F. P. Hue lost twelve rigs; Best & Cable, sixteen; Midland Oil company, six; Allen Higgins & Co., two. Property owners are paying $1.25 per hour for men to fight the fire, which is under control. The loss will be $200,000.

### WHOLE VILLAGES DESTROYED.

**Michigan's Fearful Experience with the Fire Fiend.**

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Each additional report from the region of the forest fires shows that damage, instead of being exaggerated, has been underestimated. Altoona, a small village ten miles from Morley, is in ashes. Big Rapids reports that fires are raging in several places in that county. A report from Bear Lake, a small settlement in the northern portion of the county, states that several houses were set on fire by sparks from the forest, fully half a mile away.

Harrison, the capital of Clare county, had twenty-four hours of imminent danger, and summoned help from other villages. Clinton, a small station on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan road, was wiped out.

**Millions of Logs Destroyed.**

Wagner & Pierce had 2,000,000 feet of logs and Hyde Bros. 1,000,000 feet burned. Farwell was burned, with all the houses in the settlement. The conflagration is now spreading in all directions.

A train which arrived here from the north brought news of the burning of the railroad station and a train of freight cars at Batchelor, Manistie county, and the destruction of 100 rods of railroad track, 1,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000 shingles. The towns of Dodge and Baldwin, the county seat of Lake county, are both still in danger, as the rain has had but little effect on the fierce fires now burning there. Deer Lake, Osceola county, had a narrow escape, nothing but the arrival of a steam engine from Grand Rapids saving the town.

So imminent was the danger that the inhabitants had packed all their goods, and in many cases buried the most valuable in the ground, while a crowd of men stood about the only brick building in town in, which all the more valuable goods were stored.

The Flint & Pere Marquette railroad bridge, on the Mt. Pelia branch, was burned.

The Flint & Pere Marquette roundhouse at Reed City was set on fire and burned by sparks from the woods. Late dispatches from Batchelor state that the town has gone, with 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

### LOCKED OUT BY THE BOSSES

**Building Operations in New York Paralyzed by the Move.**

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Lumber Dealers' association has declared a general lockout. Not one foot of lumber was delivered in New York yesterday, nor will any be delivered until the backbone of the labor union is broken or the dealers themselves succumb. Eighty lumber dealers, employing in all 3,500 men, comprise the Lumber Dealers' association, and other dealers are joining daily. This lockout will affect probably 15,000 men in this city. It was precipitated by the striking of thirty men in Bucki's shops, and by the subsequent falling out of men from three other shops. Building operations will be paralyzed until the controversy is at end.

Of the 3,500 men idle today not more than 25 per cent. belong to the union. The lumber dealers will not deliver one foot of lumber until the boycott against the shops of Decker, Schuyler and Buckin is raised. They will, it is said, stop the delivery of lumber to all buildings where union men are employed, and will refuse to give credit to or have business dealings with lumber merchants who do sell lumber to contractors or firms engaged on buildings where union men are employed.

The dealers say they can stand the siege as long as it holds, but building contracts now under way must be got through or money will be lost.

**Jimmy Larkin Wins.**

NEW YORK, May 12.—Jimmy Hagan, of Philadelphia, 122 pounds, met his first defeat in the prize ring last night, Jimmy Larkin, the famous cross country runner and 122 pound champion prize fighter of New Jersey, defeated him in the fourteenth round. The battle took place before the members of the Granite club, of Hoboken, an organization recently started and composed of all the influential sports of Jersey. The purse was $1,500. The men entered the ring at 10:45 p. m. Jere Dunn was referee. Walter Campbell and Jack Fogarty were the seconds for the Quaker city lad. Tom Murray and Jack Hines attended to the wants of Larkin.

It was give and take from the very start. After the fifth round Larkin had everything his own way. Towards the close of the encounter Larkin pounded his opponent all over the ring. It was a most brutal exhibition after the fourth round, and in the last round many of the spectators had to turn away, the Philadelphia lad's face being a mass of blood. He was knocked down nine times in the last round and, finally, out of pity, the referee stopped the affair and declared Larkin the winner.

**Visiting His Old Home.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland is visiting this city. This is the first visit he has made to Buffalo since November, 1885, when he came home to vote for the state ticket that year. Last night Mr. Cleveland addressed a meeting given in his honor by the German Young Men's association, and this forenoon he held a public reception at the mayor's office. To-night he will speak at the opening of the Cleveland Democracy's new club house.

**Caused by Reckless Driving.**

READING, Pa., May 12.—Five young men of this city hired a double team of Liveryman J. S. Moyer, under pretense of going to Birdsboro, but instead they drove recklessly in the suburbs. In going down Chestnut street the team became uncontrollable and dashed into a telegraph post. One of the horses was killed and the other badly crippled. Joseph Kinney, who was driving, was thrown upon his head and severely injured. The carriage was demolished.

**Mr. Gladstone Ill.**

LONDON, May 12.—Mr. Gladstone is the latest of the prominent men of Great Britain to be announced as on the sick list. In the forenoon he seemed in his usual health, but in the afternoon he was seized with a succession of shivering fits. Alarmed at the symptoms, Mrs. Gladstone sent for Sir Andrew Clark, who, though not pronouncing Mr. Gladstone's illness to be of a very serious nature, declares that he must not leave his room for several days.

**The Pennsylvania Court Sustained.**

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The supreme court affirmed the judgment of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in the case of the Pullman Palace Car company against the state. The court holds that the state law taxing the company on a basis proportionate to the total number of miles of railroad within the state over which the company's cars ran, compared with the total number of miles of railroad in the United States over which the cars ran, is constitutional.

**More Short Termers Jailed.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—P. M. Stackhouse, of 2446 North Tenth street, and M. Hall, who resides at 1502 Allegheny avenue, were arrested late last night on a warrant sworn out by Frederick Weidmeyer, who charges them with having obtained money by false pretense. Stackhouse, who is a well known up town real estate agent, is the president of the Perpetual Guarantee Saving Bond Investment company, of which Hall is secretary.

**A Disputed Tax Question.**

READING, Pa., May 12.—In the court of common pleas was commenced the trial of the suit of the Reading school district against Bishop Howe, trustee of the Episcopal Diocesan school, to recover over $100 school tax. This is a test case to determine the question whether an institution of this character is a charitable institution and exempt from taxation.

**Terrific Boiler Explosion.**

LONDON, May 12.—A terrific explosion, caused by oil gas, occurred in the fore hold of the British oil tank steamer Tancarville, Capt. Carter, which was undergoing repairs in the dry dock at Newport. Eight men were instantly killed and twenty-five injured. The force of the explosion was so great that the fore deck was torn from its fastenings and blown off.

**Only One Escaped.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 12.—Particulars of the wreck of the Swedish bark Helga on Renews Island show that thirteen out of the crew of fourteen were drowned in the surf. Alexander Allison succeeded in swimming ashore.

**Italy Will Not Appeal to the Powers.**

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch to The Standard from Rome denies, on official authority, that Italy has any present intention of appealing to the powers in reference to the New Orleans affair.

FARMERS' SUPPLIES AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

SHARES reduced from 40 to 30 cents.—All other repairs reduced accordingly.

Roland CHILLED PLOWS are the best bevel landside plow ion earth; prices reduced.

POTATO PLANTER.

The Aspenwall is the most complete potato planter ever made. Farmers who have them plant their own crops and realize from $25.00 to $30.00 per year from their neighbors, who willingly pay $1.00 per acre for the use of an Aspenwall planter.

HARROWS—*The Farmer's Friend Horse Shoe Luck Spring Tooth Harrow*, seventeen teeth, one side of which can be used as a single cultivator.

THE HENCH AND STEEL KING SPRING TOOTH HARROW.

Allen's Celebrated Cultivators, Garden Tools and Seed Drills, which were practically exhibited at the Granger's Picnic.

CORN PLANTERS AND CORN SHELLERS, — latest improved. —

) — HAY RAKES AND HAY TEDDERS, —( at cut prices. Farmers who harvest fifteen or more tons of hay cannot afford to do without one of our Hay Tedders, which are built witk a fork outside of each wheel, the same tedder can be operated by one or two horses.

CONKLIN WAGONS,

CHAMPION WAGONS, are superior in neat build, fine finish and durability.

*BUGGIES, NOBBY ROAD CARTS, PHAETONS, AND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.*

Churns—"The Boss," Beat Wood, Oval and Union Churns. Our sale of churns is constantly increasing.

WHEELBARROWS.

Our steel and wood wheelbarrows are adapted to all kinds of work of which we have a large assortment at very low prices.

A large stock of

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS,

FLOWER POTS AND URNS.

[—] FERTILIZERS, [—]

Agricultural Salt, our Champion Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate; Lister's best make; Buffalo Honest Phosphate for use on barley, corn, potatoes and wheat, as well as Mapes Potato Fertilizer, all of which have the highest reputation for producing an honest return for the money invested.

Our large trade justifies us in buying our supplies in large quantities, hence we buy at the lowest prices, which enables us to sell at the lowest prices; therefore, it will be to the interest of every farmer in Central Pennsylvania to examine our stock before purchasing

We take great pleasure in entertaining farmers. It does not cost anything to examine the articles we have on exhibition.

McCALMONT & CO.,

*Hale Building, Bellefonte, Pa.*

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1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
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7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Winter term opens January 7, 1891; Spring term, April 8, 1891. Commencement week, June 28—July 2, 1891. For Catalogue or other information, address

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State College, Centre Co., Pa

To The Farmers of Centre County.

I wish to say I will again be among you offering the following farm implements. The Deering Binder and Mowers, the Albright spring tooth cultivator with double row cornplanter and also his sixteen and eighteen spring tooth harrows, the Bissell chilled plows, Hauck and Comstock hay rakes, Bullard hay tedder with one fork outside of each wheel, Superior grain drill with or without fertilizer attachment, the Champion hand cloverseed sower it will save its cost in seed in one season, Buckeye Force pump, Empire steam engine and Thresher, Allentown phosphates, Eclipse steel wagons from a one horse to a heavy lumber wagon. I would say to those who think of buying a new wagon to come to my place at Centre Hill and see the Eclipse steel sample wagon before you buy a wagon, it cant help but please you The Columbia Steel wagon Co offer a challenge of $1000 in their printed circulars to any maker of a line of farm wagons with as many good points as the Eclipse steel wagons, all the wood you will find on the wagon is the bed, wheels, tongue coupling pole and lock bar. Thanking the farmers for their kindness and patronage in the past and trusting they will this coming season give me a part of it as usual.

P. M. BURKHOLDER,
Centre Hill, Pa

AGENTS wanted to canvass for the sale of our *Home Grown* nursery stock. Our nursery is one of the largest, oldest established and best known in the country. We have all the new and valuable varieties of fruit and ornamental stock. Special and the most liberal terms to reliable men. Unequalled facilities. For terms, address, W. & T. SMITH,
GENEVA NURSERY, GENEVA, N. Y.
Established 1846.
3lmow

-o- LYON & CO. -o-

"MONEY SAVERS" FOR THESE TIMES!

A limited quantity of yard wide, extra quality, unbleached Sheeting at 6 cents per yard.

A special lot of good quality and good styles Dress Gingham at 7½ cents per yard.

Beautiful line of fine, Scotch and Zephyr Ginghams from 12½ to 28 cents per yard.

Only one or two Dress Patterns in each piece.

-o- LYON & CO. -o-

A GREAT STRIKE!

:-: Furniture at Less Than Cost :-:

In order to reduce our stock, we will sell you goods at such prices that will astonish you. We have a few Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, and other goods that must go regardless of cost.

— WALL PAPER. —

Big cut in prices of Wall Paper, to close out my stock. You can buy at your own price. Do not want to carry it over.

— WINDOW SHADES —

A large stock of new and latest Window Shades must be closed out. Bargains in them await those who first take advantage of this opportunity.

— FINE PICTURES. —

A fine line of Engravings, Oil Paintings, handsomely framed, at half price.

Do not miss this closing out sale as will only last 30 days and this advertisement offering you very low prices will not appear again. Bring your cash as cash alone will buy at the reduced prices at which the goods will be offered you.

CAMPS,

Centre Hall, - - - Pa.

# PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Items of Real Interest Presented in Condensed Form.

## WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO AND SAY

**A Chapter of Accidents, Crimes and Local Happenings Picked Up Here and There in the State and Flashed Over the Busy Wires.**

PINE GROVE, Pa., May 9.—Samuel Fry, a well known farmer of Pine Grove township, died suddenly of apoplexy, aged 70 years. Two weeks ago his wife died in a similar manner.

READING, Pa., May 11.—For paying out checks on the Penn National bank, where he had no deposit, Tinner A. B. Slechter has been arrested, and in default of bail committed to jail.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 12.—Snyder's planing mill and five houses were destroyed by fire at Weissport, near here, yesterday. Loss $80,000. The fire was supposed to be of incendiary origin.

LEBANON, Pa., May 12.—Three children of William Rhine, residing on West Lehman street, this city, died of black measles within two days. There are other cases of the disease in the same neighborhood.

MEDIA, Pa., May 11.—William Donehower has been sworn in to fill the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts, made vacant by the death of William D. Thomas, until the office is filled by the governor.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 9.—The inquest on the body of Calvin Brensinger, the boy whose mysterious death led to the arrest of William Hallman, his stepfather, has been adjourned until the analysis of the boy's stomach is completed. The evidence thus far adduced is strong against the accused.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—George W. Lawrence, 29 years, of New York, a member of the "Ship-a-Hoy" company, now performing at the Girard theatre, was found dead yesterday in his room, on the third floor of 1014 Race street. He had been suffocated by turning on the gas without lighting it.

PRINCETOWN, Pa., May 9.—Samuel Schmehl, a wealthy retired farmer who resided near this village, died after a short illness, aged 76 years. Two weeks ago he was robbed of $2,800 in cash and notes. This troubled him greatly, and he at once took to his bed, which he never left, his death finally resulting from grip.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 12.—The dead body of John Hoffmann, a prosperous Gwynedd township farmer, was found hanging in his barn. Hoffmann was about 45 years of age, unmarried, and lived on the homestead property. When found the body was cold in death. Hoffmann, it is believed, was mentally unbalanced.

PITTSBURG, May 11.—It is not at all improbable that there will be a clash in July between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the manufacturers. All the Pittsburg lodges and some of those outside have voted the $6 a ton rate for puddling. This is an advance of fifty cents a ton, and the manufacturers will doubtless resist its payment.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—James McNally, a Koch lymph patient, will be discharged from the West Penn hospital Monday with a certificate from his physicians as being cured of consumption. McNally has been under treatment for three months. Two other lymph patients, both women, left the hospital yesterday with certificates of cure, but the hospital authorities withheld their names.

READING, Pa., May 11.—Harry Zechman, about 9 years old, was dragged to death by a cow yesterday afternoon on the farm of his brother-in-law in North Heidelburg. He had the cow out grazing along along the road and had a rope fastened to her neck. The animal took fright and started on a run. Young Zechman had the rope fastened around his arm and was unable to get it loose.

HARRISBUG, May 9.—Charters were issued yesterday as follows: The Midvale Land company, of Nanticoke, Luzerne county, capital, $32,000; the Homestead Building and Savings association, No. 6, of Redding, capital stock, $750,000. The Commercial Ice company of Philadelphia, incorporated March, 1886, has been granted an amendment of its charter fixing the par value of its shares at $25 instead of $100.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 11.—Jacob Earhart, of Lexington, is only 8 years old, but has thus far had more than his share of trouble. Two years ago while riding behind a farmer's wagon his leg caught in the spokes and was broken; a year ago he was kicked in the head by a horse and a piece of bone was removed by the doctors as large as a quarter; Saturday in cutting wood he struck his instep with a sharp ax, which will disable him for several weeks.

MEDIA, Pa., May 9. — William D. Thomas, prothonotary and clerk of the Delaware county courts, died yesterday after two weeks sickness. Mr. Thomas became suddenly deranged about two weeks ago, and had to be removed to the Pennsylvania hospital in Philadelphia. His mania was not of a violent nature, but there was a complete collapse of his entire sysem and the giving way of all his powers, and he sank rapidly during the past week. Mr. Thomas was only 34 years old.

CARLISLE, Pa., May 11.—While a sociable was in progress at Metgar Female seminary the police discovered two men attempting to gain entrance to the building by scaling the rear wall by means of a ladder. They managed to arrest one of the parties, who proved to be a young college student of this place named Beetem. He was trying to gain entrance to the room of a lady student. He was placed under bail for a hearing. The other party escaped and Beetem refuses to give his name.

HAZLETON, Pa., May 11. — Grandmother Connelly, aged 110 years, the oldest resident of the region, was burned to death in her little home at Beaver Meadow. She had no living relatives, and for twenty years past lived on charity of the people of the village, refusing to be removed to the almshouse, of which she had a great dread. Recently she became so weak that she could not leave her bed, and it was proposed to remove her to the almshouse, where she would receive good care. The old lady suspected the arrangement, and rather than submit to the proposed indignity she set fire to the bed clothing upon which she lay and was burned to a crisp.


# ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE.

We have the largest stock of Clothing in Centre County. THEY MUST BE SOLD and we intend to make the price sell them.

Call and see what we can do for you. We will surprise you.

M. FAUBLE,

Proprietor, - - Bellefonte.



# - Harper & Kreamer -

Are now carrying the largest stock of general merchandise of any store in the valley and are daily adding new lines to their stock of goods. The

:o: DRY :o: GOODS :o:

department is abundantly supplied with fall and winter wear, purchasing to supply the wants of customers. A large stock of

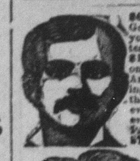
CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

has been received and are open for the inspection of the people. We are making a specialty of clothing and carry a fine assortment, and at prices that will startle you and convice you that we can suit you. Call and inspect it.

Harper & Kreamer's.



**MONEY** can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $5 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything, EASILY, HONORABLY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Ross, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ELLVERSON, Pa., Nov. 27, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.: I make known to those who are about purchasing to use Kendall's Spavin Cure the fact that I think it is a most excellent Liniment. I have used it on a Blood Spavin. The horse went on three legs for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have traded him for three years since and he is now in my possession.

Yours truly, WM. A. CURL.

GETTYSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1890.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Gents: In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will say, that a year ago I had a valuable young horse become very lame, knee enlarged and sprung. The horsemen about here (we have no Veterinary Surgeon there) pronounced it a bone spavin. I tried all remedies that I could hear of, but none did me any good. I then concluded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure for it. He became sound in one week and I considered him almost worthless. A friend told me of the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, so I bought a bottle of it, and I could see very little difference in its action, so I continued its use until I had used up 1 was satisfied that it was doing a great deal of good. I bought a second bottle before it was used up and my horse was entirely sound. He has been in the team doing heavy work ever since, and I have not seen a lame step since. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for other lameness with good success.

Yours truly, EUGENE DEWITT.

Be sure to get Kendall's Spavin Cure. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.


## MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1891.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers and inn keepers in Centre county will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other License Tax for the year 1891, as follows:

| Class. | | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Anderson, John, Bellefonte, pool and billiards | $40 75 |
| 14 | Achenbaugh, W. T., Bellefonte, jeweler | 7 75 |
| 14 | Achenbaugh, B. C., Bellefonte, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Adams, T. F., Milesburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 13 | Adelman & Ratoursky, Philipsburg, clothiers | 10 75 |
| 14 | Adams, Hugh, Philipsburg, grocer | 7 75 |
| 13 | Adams, W. C., Philipsburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 13 | Brown, T. C., Bellefonte, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Brown, Ed, Jr., Bellefonte, furniture and wall paper | 7 75 |
| 14 | Brockerhoff, A & Bro, Bellefonte, flour and feed | 7 75 |
| 14 | Bunnell & Aikens, Bellefonte, music store | 7 75 |
| 13 | Bauer, V. J., Bellefonte, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Blair, F. P. & Co., Bellefonte, jewelers | 7 75 |
| 14 | Bush, George T., Bellefonte, stationery | 7 75 |
| 14 | Bagnarelli, L. F., Bellefonte, tobacco and confection | 7 75 |
| 14 | Brackbill, W. R., Bellefonte, furniture | 7 75 |
| 14 | Brown, Emanuel, Bellefonte, grocer | 30 75 |
| 1 | Brandon, G. B., Bellefonte, pool | 10 75 |
| 13 | Bartholomew, R. E., Centre Hall, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Benner, George, Centre Hall, grocer | 7 75 |
| 14 | Brown, Henry, Hublersburg, merchant, | 7 75 |
| 14 | Bickel, H. W., Howard, marchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Boggs, A. T., Milesburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 12 | Barber, J. F. & Co., Philipsburg, hardware | 13 25 |
| 8 | Brinton, Duncan & Barnes, Philipsburg, merchant | 30 75 |
| 14 | Burchfield, W. E., Philipsburg, novelty | 7 75 |
| 12 | Brandon Bros. & Gelfand, Philipsburg, merchants | 13 75 |
| 14 | Black, James, Philipsburg, furniture | 7 75 |
| 14 | Biddle, W. H., Philipsburg, grocers and shoes | 7 75 |
| 14 | Bloom, J. D. & Co., Pine Grove Mills, merchants | 7 75 |
| 14 | Bible, J. R., Potters Mills, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Buddinger, T. B., Snow Shoe, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Buddinger, T. B., Clarence, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Barnes, James & Thomas, Philipsburg, clothiers | 10 75 |
| 13 | Boak, C., Snow Shoe, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Brown, J. D., Snow Shoe, jeweler | 7 75 |
| 14 | Boak, George, Pine Glenn, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Bible, D. E., Spring Mills, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Cruse, A. J., Bellefonte, tobacco and cigars | 7 75 |
| 14 | Cole, J. H., Bellefonte, grocer | 7 75 |
| 1 | Cunningham, M., Bellefonte, pool | 30 75 |
| 14 | Cunningham, J. M., Bellefonte, confection and cigars | 7 75 |
| 14 | Cedar, Joseph, Bellefonte, confection and baker | 7 75 |
| 14 | Cooke, C. E. & Co., Bellefonte, coal | 7 75 |
| 14 | Campbell, A. J., agent, Coburn, coal and grain | 7 75 |
| 14 | Cheesman, C. T., Cato merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Crissman, S. S., Philipsburg, druggist | 10 75 |
| 14 | Covner, H., Philipsburg, notions | 7 75 |
| 14 | Currie, Wm., Philipsburg, butcher | 7 75 |
| 14 | Chaney & Thompson, Port Matilda, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Dorman, S. F., Zion, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Delong, L. J., Blanchard, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Davis, N. N., Philipsburg, jeweler | 7 75 |
| 14 | Davis, C. H., Philipsburg jeweler | 7 75 |
| 14 | Doyle, Thomas H., Philipsburg, butcher | 7 75 |
| 14 | Diebler, J. H., Millheim, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Ewing, G. A., Penna Furnace, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Eckenroth & Co., Bellefonte, confection | 7 75 |
| 14 | Everett, C. A., Lemont, druggist | 7 75 |
| 14 | Esington, L. E., Milesburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Else, C. H., Milesburg, druggist | 7 75 |
| 14 | Emery, Harvey, Philipsburg, confectioner | 7 75 |
| 14 | Emerick, J. S., Wolfs Store, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Everett, T. B. Coburn, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Ebbs, H. B., Loverville, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Fauble, M., Bellefonte, clothier | 10 75 |
| 12 | Foster, W. L., College, merchant | 13 25 |
| 14 | Fleck, E., Philipsburg, grocer | 7 75 |
| 14 | Feistel, A. R. & Co., Philipsburg, jeweler | 7 75 |
| 13 | Fryberger, C. T., Philipsburg, flour and feed | 10 75 |
| 13 | Fisher, J. B., Penn Hall, merchant | 10 75 |
| 13 | Frank, L. B., Rebersburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Freedman, H., Millheim, clothier | 7 75 |
| 14 | Graham, A. E., Blanchard, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Garman, Ed F., Bellefonte, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Garman & Lukenback, Bellefonte, gents furnishing goods | 7 75 |
| 14 | Green, F. P., Bellefonte, druggist | 10 75 |
| 14 | Galbraith, F., Bellefonte, jewzler | 7 75 |
| 13 | Gheen, W. E., Bellefonte, grocer | 10 75 |
| 12 | Griest, T. E., Fleming, merchant | 13 25 |
| 11 | Griest, A. J., Fleming, merchant | 15 75 |
| 14 | Grove, Daniel, Lemont, grain and coal | 7 75 |
| 13 | George, M. E., Philipsburg, druggist | 10 75 |
| 8 | Gray, I. V., Philipsburg, merchant | 30 75 |
| 1 | Graham & Hurd, Philipsburg, opera house | 50 75 |
| 14 | Gettig & Moore, Philipsburg, butchers | 7 75 |
| 14 | Goheen, H. B., Penna Furnace, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Gettig, Samuel, Madisonburg, mdgchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Gilliland & Murray, Snow Shoe, merchants | 7 75 |
| 13 | Gray, F., J.P., Stormstown, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Griffin, J. H., Stormstown, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Gephart, M. C. Millheim, stationer | 7 75 |
| 14 | Glasgow, J. W, Coburn, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Geiswite, Luther, Coburn, grain and coal | 10 75 |
| 1 | Garman, Daniel; Bellefonte, opera house | 50 75 |
| 14 | Howley Bros. Bellefonte, grocers | 7 75 |
| 12 | Harper, J. A. & Co. Bellefonte, merchants | 13 25 |
| 11 | Harper, Jared Bellefonte, grocer | 15 75 |
| 14 | Herr, J. M. Bellefonte, boots and shoes | 7 75 |
| 14 | Hoover & Miller, Bellefonte, oil and coal | 7 75 |
| 10 | Harris, James & Co. Bellefonte, hardware | 20 75 |
| 13 | Harper & Kreamer, Centre Hall, merchants | 10 75 |
| 14 | Holmes Bros. College, merchants | 7 75 |
| 13 | Hosterman, F. O, Fiedler, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Hoy, G. F. Hublersburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Holter, D. E. Howard, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Hibler, Miss Pauline. Milesburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Hugg Enoch, Milesburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Holmes, R. Jr & Co, Milesburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 12 | Hirlinger, C. G. est. Philipsburg, clothiers | 13 25 |
| 9 | Hall Hardware Co, Philipsburg, hardware | 25 75 |
| 14 | Hoffer, O. Philipsburg, novelty | 7 75 |
| 14 | Harper, A. W. Philipsburg, confectioner | 7 75 |
| 14 | Herman, George, Philipsburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Hess, Wm Philipsburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Harding, J. C Philipsburg, boots and shoes | 7 75 |
| 13 | Homer J E Philipsburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Homer R F, Philipsburg, fruit and confectioner | 7 75 |
| 14 | Hodgkins & Co. Philipsburg, druggist | 7 75 |
| 14 | Hawworth Bros. Philipsburg, furniture | 7 75 |
| 14 | Hess, J F. Pine Grove Mills, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Haynes J R, Snow Shoe, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Henderson J C Julian, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Harris J P, Beaver Mills, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Harter & Campbell, Millheim furniture | 7 75 |
| 14 | Hodgkins C W, Philipsburg; confectioner | 7 75 |
| 14 | Hoy J A, Matternville, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Hoover & Emerick, Benore, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Hoffman Bros. Philipsburg, tobacco and cigars | 7 75 |
| 13 | Irwin, Daniel; Julian, merchant | 10 75 |
| 8 | Joseph Bros & Co Bellefonte, merchants | 30 75 |
| 13 | Johnson J E; Philipsburg, grocer | 10 75 |
| 11 | Jones & Co. Philipsburg, hardware | 15 75 |
| 14 | Jenkins & Gilmore; Philipsburg, tea and coffee | 7 75 |
| 13 | J Swires Store Co. Philipsburg, merchants | 10 75 |
| 13 | Jackson R A, Powelton, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Korman H P. Oak Hall merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Keplinger W C & Co Bellefonte, druggist | 10 75 |
| 14 | Keller J W, Linden Hall, merchant | 7 75 |
| 8 | Kessler Leonard, Philipsburg; merchant | 30 75 |
| 14 | Kline & Goodhart, Millheim, implements | 7 75 |
| 14 | Kessinger T L. Hublersburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Loeb Simon, Bellefonte, clothier | 7 75 |
| 10 | Lyon & Co Bellefonte, merchants | 20 75 |
| 14 | Lewins & Co Bellefonte, clothiers | 7 75 |
| 13 | Long C P. College; merchant | 10 75 |
| 13 | Lucas & Bro. Howard, merchants | 10 75 |
| 14 | Long R P. Howard merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Long L E Lemont, hardware | 7 75 |
| 13 | Lenker James E. Lemont, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Long G H. Spring Mills, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Long C P. Spring Mills, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Long J D. Spring Mills, grain and coal | 7 75 |
| 14 | Lucas J T, Moshannon, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Lutz D L. Philipsburg, butcher | 7 75 |
| 13 | Lehman Jos. Philipsburg; clothier | 10 75 |
| 10 | Lehman Henry Philipsburg, merchant | 20 75 |
| 13 | Musser M M; Aaronsburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 13 | Mingle A C. Bellefonte, boots and shoes | 10 75 |
| 4 | McCargar James. Bellefonte, pool and billiards | 60 75 |
| 10 | McKee H A & Co. Bellefonte; hardware | 20 75 |
| 13 | Montgomery & Co. Bellefonte, clothiers | 10 75 |
| 14 | Meyer W T. Bellefonte, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | McFarlane Rob't Bellefonte, hardware | 20 75 |
| 14 | McCoy & Linn Bellefonte, merchants | 7 75 |
| 11 | Mc Calmont & Co Bellefonte, implements | 15 75 |
| 13 | Meese John Bellefonte: merchant | 10 75 |
| 12 | McClain & Co Bellefonte, merchants | 13 25 |
| 14 | Meyer W H. Coburn; merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Murray J D. Centre Hall; druggist | 7 75 |
| 13 | Masters W R. Clarence, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Marshall S M Gatesburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Moore H A. Howard, druggist | 7 75 |
| 14 | Meyer Bros Lidden Hall, grain and coal | 7 75 |
| 13 | Miles W B & Son Milesburg, meachants | 10 75 |
| 14 | Meyer T J Philipsburg, confectioner | 7 75 |
| 12 | Munson & Son Philipsburg, merchants | 13 25 |
| 14 | Musser W A. Philipsburg, grocer | 7 75 |
| 14 | Mock Bros. Philipsburg, butchers | 7 75 |
| 14 | Miles S S Port Matilda, merceant | 7 75 |
| 14 | McMullen J K. SnowShoe, merchant | 7 75 |
| 12 | Miller W R est. Sandy Ridge, merchant | 13 25 |
| 14 | Mann J F Axemann, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Meese George Tusseyville, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Miller W H. Walker, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Musser J W, Millheim, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Musser G M Millheim, merchant | 10 75 |
| 1 | Musser Wm Millheim, pool | 30 75 |
| 14 | Miller J A. Millheim, boots and shoes | 7 75 |
| 14 | McLarren J S. Philipsburg, butcher | 7 75 |
| 13 | Mattern H J Benore, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Nolan & Bro Bellefonte, merchants | 7 75 |
| 14 | Naginey F E, Bellefonte, furniture | 7 75 |
| 14 | Neff Mrs & Son Milesburg, grocers | 7 75 |
| 14 | Naugle G W. Philipsburg, jeweler | 7 75 |
| 12 | Nuttall John & Co Philipsburg, merchants | 13 25 |
| 3 | Nelson C P. Philipsburg, pool and billirads | 50 75 |
| 13 | Noll W H Jr & Bro. Pleasant Gap, merchants | 10 75 |
| 13 | Owens, W C Philipsburg, implemeuts and hardware | 10 75 |
| 14 | Parish C M Bellefonte; druggist | 7 75 |
| 14 | Powers E L Bellefonte, boots and shoes | 7 75 |
| 14 | Poorman Ed Milesburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Parker G E Philipsburg, stationery | 7 75 |
| 8 | Platte, Barber & Co Philipspurg, grocers and confection'y | 30 75 |
| 13 | Parpenzer Albert Philipsburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 2 | Parker James Philipsburg, pool and billiards | 40 75 |
| 14 | Prichard Wm Philipsburg, coal and grocer | 7 75 |
| 14 | Parker J M Roland, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Philips W H Aaronsburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Pringle S R Port Matilda, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Pealer Wm Spring Mills, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Peck & Son Nittany, merchants | 7 75 |
| 13 | Quigley J A Blanchard, merchant | 10 75 |
| 12 | Racket Store Bellefonte, merchants | 13 25 |
| 13 | Rowe Ed C Bellefonte, furniture and carpets | 10 75 |
| 14 | Richars C F Bellefonte, jeweler | 7 75 |
| 14 | Ray G T Bellefonte, tobacco and confectionery | 7 75 |
| 11 | Rhoads Ed K Bellefonte, grain and coal | 15 75 |
| 14 | Rountree J T Bellefonte, grocer | 7 75 |
| 14 | Rider M Gatesburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Ross J I Lemont, merchant | 10 75 |
| 12 | Ross J H Linden Hall, merchant, coal and grain | 13 25 |
| 14 | Ross John Philipsburg, confectionery | 7 75 |
| 14 | Rhoads W S Philipsburg, druggist | 7 75 |
| 14 | Reese A W Port Matilda, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Robinson Abe Snow Shoe, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Redding Z Snowshoe, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Reeser G M Snowshoe, butcher, hay and grain | 7 75 |
| 14 | Robb Wm Romola, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Schreyer H H Bellefonte, carpet and wall paper | 7 75 |
| 14 | Swarts Dubbs Bellefonte, farm implements | 7 75 |
| 11 | Sechler & Co Bellefonte, grocers | 15 75 |
| 13 | Shuey C C Bellefonte; grocers | 10 75 |
| 14 | Sourbeck J D Bellefonte, confectioner | 7 75 |
| 11 | Shoemaker & Montgomery Bellefonte, grain and coal | 15 75 |
| 14 | Stitzer H V Bellefonte, stationary | 7 75 |
| 14 | Snyder H A Blanchard, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Singer Mrs M Blanchard, merchant | 10 75 |
| 13 | Stewart J T Boalsburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Strohm M Centre Hill, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Soult Seroy Clarence, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Snyder M D College, merchrnt | 10 75 |
| 14 | Stuart J W College, grain and coal | 7 75 |
| 14 | Schenck A A Howard: hardware | 7 75 |
| 13 | Sankey & Marks Philipsburg, boots and shoes | 10 75 |
| 14 | Stuart H S Philipsburg, furniture | 7 75 |
| 14 | Switzer Misses C J & K Philipsburg, stationers | 7 75 |
| 14 | Schmidt H & S Philipsburg, butchers | 7 75 |
| 14 | Stewart John Oak Hall, grain and coal | 7 75 |
| 14 | Stover L B Madisonburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Smith Mrs B A Snowshoe, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Swartz S M Tusseyville, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Swartz S M Tusseyville, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Shaffer & Son Nittany, merchants | 7 75 |
| 14 | Smith M Guyer, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Spigelmyer M C Millheim, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Smith J C Millheim, hardware | 10 75 |
| 14 | Stover J W Millheim, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Tuten M P Bellefonte, grocer | 7 75 |
| 14 | Twitmyer W T Bellefonte, stoves and tinware | 7 75 |
| 14 | Thompson John I Lemont, coal | 7 75 |
| 14 | Thomas M & Son Milesburg, grocers | 7 75 |
| 14 | Trimbel A E Philipsburg, confectioner | 7 75 |
| 14 | Thompson & Smith Potters Mills, merchants | 7 75 |
| 13 | Thomas A W Rebersburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Thompson J & Son Snowshoe, merchants | 7 75 |
| 14 | Tackit John L Philipsburg; confectioner | 7 75 |
| 14 | Teat C H Philipsburg, tea | 7 75 |
| 14 | Williams S H Bellefonte, wall paper | 7 75 |
| 13 | Wilkinson W H Bellefonte, crockery and lamps | 10 75 |
| 13 | Waite J S & Co Bellefonte; implements | 10 75 |
| 13 | Weber, J H Boalsburg, merchant | 10 75 |
| 14 | Wagner W A Centre Hill, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Wigton R B & Son Gatesburg merchants | 7 75 |
| 11 | Weber B Sons Howard, merchants | 15 75 |
| 14 | Wyland S B & Son Milesburg; merchants | 7 75 |
| 14 | Whitecomb R H Philipsburg; clothier | 7 75 |
| 14 | Wyeths G Walter Philip-burg, grocer | 7 75 |
| 12 | Wyeths G W Philipsburg, grocer | 13 25 |
| 14 | Woomer W H Philipsburg, grocer | 7 75 |
| 14 | Weaver D H Pine Grove Mills, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Williams W S Martha, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Wolfe R M Woodward, merchant | 10 75 |
| 12 | Wolf Wm & Son Centre Hall; merchants | 13 25 |
| 13 | Woomer E S Philipsburg, clothier | 10 75 |
| 14 | Weber Frank Philipsburg; furniture | 7 75 |
| 14 | Yearick Thomas Aaronsburg, merchant | 7 75 |
| 14 | Yearick N M Walker, merchant | 7 75 |
| 13 | Zellar J & Son Bellefonte, druggist | 10 75 |
| | Ashcroft, Peter, Philipsburg tavern | 150 75 |
| | Brandon, G B. Bellefonte tavern | 150 75 |
| | Bartges, D L. Centre Hall tavern | 150 75 |
| | DeHass, J L. Howard tavern | 150 75 |
| | Eby, N W. Haines township distiller | 100 75 |
| | Garman, Daniel, Bellefonte tavern | 150 75 |
| | Kohlbrecker, Alvis. Boggs township tavern | 75 75 |
| | Leister, Geo E. Philipsburg tavern | 150 75 |
| | Musser, Wm. Millheim tavern | 150 75 |
| | Mullfinger, John, Spring township distiller | 100 75 |
| | Nolan, Mary E. Snowshoe tavern | 75 75 |
| | Odenkirk, John, Porter township tavern | 75 75 |
| | Parker, Wm Philipsburg tavern | 150 75 |
| | Passmore, James, Philipsburg tavern | 150 75 |
| | Rishel, W W, Penn township tavern | 75 75 |
| | Robb, Henry Walker township tavern | 75 75 |
| | Ruhl, David, Gregg township tavern | 75 75 |
| | Taggart, Wm L. Bellefonte tavern | 150 75 |
| | Uzzle, John, Snowshoe tavern | 75 75 |
| | Walther, Geo A. Philipsburg tavern | 150 75 |

An appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office in Bellefonte on Wednesday, June 3, 1891, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

HAYES SCHENCK,
Mercantile Appraiser,

## A FADED VIOLET.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

What thought is folded in thy leaves!
What tender thought, what speechless pain!
I hold thy faded lips to mine,
Thou darling of the April rain!

I hold thy faded lips to mine,
Though scent and azure tint are fled—
O dry, mute lips! ye are the type
Of something in me cold and dead.

Of something wilted like thy leaves,
Of fragrance flown, of beauty dim;
Yet, for the love of those white hands
That found thee by a river's brim—

That found thee when thy dewy mouth
Was purple as with stains of wine—
For love of her who love forgot,
I hold thy faded lips to mine!

That thou should'st live when I am dead,
When hate is dead for me, and wrong,
For this, I use my subtlest art,
For this, I fold thee in my song.

## MISS BABY'S NEW SHOES.

BY JESSIE P. ARMSTRONG.

"The fact is, Miss Baby," said nurse, "you got out of bed the wrong side this morning; you have been cross all day."

"I didn't getted out at all," answered Miss Baby, "you took me out your ownself, nurse. And O, *do* put on my new shoos, because they are so pretty!"

"No, you cannot wear them to-day, so it is no use to ask. Here are your other shoes; try to put them on yourself while I go and dress." And nurse put down a nice little thick pair of shoes by Miss Baby, who sat on the floor pouting.

Then nurse went into the next room, and baby, who was dressed to go out, looked around. Opposite to her was a wardrobe, and through its open door baby could see the new shoes.

They had been bought for her birthday party the week before the day she was five years old—very pretty little bronze shoes they were and Miss Baby was rather proud of them. She looked at them, and then in two minutes they were on baby's little feet, and these very soon carried Miss Baby herself into the garden. She was tired of waiting Nurse was so long dressing. And she could hear music, and wanted to know what it was. And also, deep in her little mind, baby had an idea that if she could get the start of nurse, and wait for her in the garden, she would never know that she had on her new shoes.

A little black-eyed boy with a violin, was looking through the garden gate, and when he saw Miss Baby coming he laughed and nodded to her in the most friendly manner, as he played.

Soon nurse, who was still in her bedroom, heard such merry sounds coming from the garden that she quickly went to the window to see what was going on.

"Surely that is Miss Baby's voice!" she said to herself; "how naughty of her to run out alone!"

Now nurse was rather a "slow-coach" It took her a long time to put on her jacket and bonnet; and then she generally found she had buttoned her jacket wrong, and she had to undo it, and do it all again, So she had plenty of time to watch baby and the little violin boy, as the stood dressing at the window.

And this is what she saw.

First of all baby stood at a little distance from the gate, shyly laughing at the little musician, as he sang his merry song, rolling his black eyes and tossing his black curls. Then the little girl drew nearer to the gate, and stood, beating time with one tiny foot. At last the boy began to dance with his little bare feet, and nurse heard a shriek of delighted laughter from Miss Baby, and then she saw her open the gate and drag the boy into the garden.

"O, Miss Baby!" screamed nurse. "You naughty child! How dare you?"

Quickly she finished buttoning her jacket—all wrong—for the third time, hastily she caught up her garden hat and put it on, wrong side before. Down the staircase and through the hall went nurse, really in a hurry for once. When she reached the children on the lawn she could hardly believe her eyes. At first she was too amazed and shocked to speak.

The little Italian boy sat on the grass trying to force a grimy, bare foot into one of baby's bronze shoes, and baby, deeply interested and unaware of nurse's approach, stood watching him, with the other shoe ready in her hand. In another moment nurse had joined the pair.

Then there was such a noise as is not often heard anywhere but in the parrot-house at the Zoological Gardens. Miss Baby's mamma heard it, and came running from the house, wondering what it could mean.

There stood the little Italian, rubbing a dirty little fist into each eye, and shrieking shrilly at the top of his voice. Nurse, with a face like a turkey-cock, was talking loud and fast, as she shook her finger at the boy and threatened him with the dog and a policeman, and Miss Baby, screaming and stamping in a passion of rage, was beating nurse with the "Grannie' bonnet she had snatched from her head for the purpose.

"O, baby, baby! What is the matter?" cried mamma, as she came up.

"He—he—hadn't gotted any shoes—and so—I gaved—I gaved him mine!' sobbed baby.

"Well, well, darling, but you must not beat poor nurse. Come, leave off crying, and tell me why nurse is angry and why that little boy is crying?"

Then mamma sat down and took baby on her lap, and while nurse put on her shoes, she and the little girl together told her all about it.

"But he is a poor little boy, and I wanted to give him my shoes," said baby, dolefully.

"Well, darling, I am glad you are sorry for the little boy, but your shoes will not fit him, he shall have some others. Go upstairs, please, nurse, and bring down an old pair of Master Harold's; they will fit him, I should think."

Nurse went away, and then baby's mother told her that she must tell nurse she was sorry that she had put on her best shoes when she had told her not to do so; and that she ought not to give any of her clothes away without asking leave.

"Are you angry, mamma?" asked baby, tearfully.

"No, dear; I am not angry now I see you are sorry. It always makes mother very sorry when baby is disobedient and passionate; but I always love you, darling, even when you are naughty."

Baby was silent for a few minutes, then she asked:

"And does God, too?"

"Yes, my darling; God loves us always, even when we are naughty. And because he loves us so much we ought to try to please Him, don't you think so? Because it makes him so sorry to see us naughty."

"Yes, mamma." said baby.

And then nurse came back with brother Harold's shoes, and baby gave them to the little Italian boy, who by this time had stopped crying.

"These are bigger," she said to him, and your feet will go into these because they are brother Harold's, and Harold is a big boy!"

Then they made the child sit down on the grass and put on the shoes, which really did fit. And then baby's mother gave him sixpence, and Miss Baby picked a flower and gave it to her little friend, and then stood holding her mother's hand and smiling at the little boy as he walked away nodding and smiling, with his little violin tucked under his arm.

"And he never once said "Thank you!"" remarked nurse.

"But he *looked* it," said mamma.

"And now, dear, you must go back into the house and have another pair of shoes put on."

"Yes, mamma, I will," said Miss Baby; "and I *am* sorry, nurse; and I feel good again now, really."

"Hum!" said nurse, "I hope it will last!"

## DECORATIVE WORK.

It is always extremely pleasant to have some kind of fancy work which will occupy but a small space till it is nearly completed, and which can be done by piecemeal. For such a purpose we know of nothing prettier or more satisfactory than a cover for a bed. Very beautiful ones may be made of alternate squares of linen and fine crochet, which work is again becoming very fashionable.

Many of these crochet patterns resemble old guipure and Venetian laces, and although they require patience and perseverance till the pattern is learned, still they amply repay one for the time and effort expended. Some of the delicate cambric or linen d'oyleys, which can be bought ready finished with hem-stitched edges and a pretty design traced in the centre, are very suitable to use for the linen squares. The designs may be worked with wash-filoselles or with very fine flax thread. Shades of gold on white are most exquisite and a very desirable change from the reds and navy blues which have so long reigned supreme. The edge of these spreads should be finished with a crochet lace or torchon lace; if the latter is used care should be taken to select a pattern and quality which will correspond with the crocheted squares.

It is a well-known fact that German ladies excel all others in the art of cross-stitch embroidery, and having had the opportunity of seeing a great deal of their work I can fully indorse the statement. A beautiful spread made by a German lady, in her spare moments, consisted of strips of light cream-colored canvas, embroidered in shades of blue, and set together with strips of Russian lace insertion. The spread was then lined with blue silk and finished with a flounce of Russian edging-lace about eight inches deep. It is really necessary to see this work before one can be convinced of its exceding great beauty.

A very popular style of decoration in fancy work at present is one extremely simple and easy of execution. This is called wafer work and is done in chain stitch upon a linen or serge foundation. These wafers are commenced in the centre, and are worked in enlarging circles, round and round, until they are about the size of a twenty-five cent piece. Sometimes five or six rows are placed round the edge of a tea-cloth or a spread, the wafers in each row being a trifle smaller than those in the preceding row, till the smallest are only the size of small peas. With the help of a little artistic talent a great variety can be given to their arrangement. With a silk or satin foundation, added beauty is given to the wafers if they are made of strands of gold thread placed as closely together as possible and fastened with the finest of strong, yellow silk.

With the great variety of materials and the vast number of beautiful patterns which can now be found in every art store, no woman or girl need be without a bit of fancy work, no matter how simple, with which to occupy the few spare moments which come to nearly all; and till one has tried to save these spare moments she does not know how many little articles, which tend to make the home more pleasant, will be the result of her efforts. ERA.

### The Traveled Alphabet.

Numbered with amusements for evening hours, suggested by *Good Housekeeping*, is the "Traveled Alphabet." This game sufficiently taxes the ingenuity to make it quite as suitable for the older as the younger people. Deciding on the person with whom the alphabet should begin, each one must take a letter in turn and apply it to the country to which he or she is going, and the object of the journey, thus:

No. 1. I am going to Africa to get Ants and Anacondas.

No. 2. I journey to Brooklyn to get Bread and Beets.

No. 3. I travel to Cleveland to get a Church and Choir.

No. 4. I am going to Denver to obtain Dandelions and Dainties.

No. 5. I journey to Egypt to Eat Eggs at Ease.

This should be continued until the alphabet is exhausted. Any player failing to comply must pay the forfeit of introducing a new game, singing a song or telling a laughable story.

TO ONE who is living aright no death can be sudden, and no place unfavorable. One step, and all roads meet.—*Beecher.*

### Railroad Human Nature.

Now and then one finds a person who understands railroad human nature, as exhibited by the gatemen in the depots. There orders are to pass no one in without a ticket, and it is the easiest thing in the world for them to wave back old age, youth, beauty, and anybody else who wants to pass in to meet a friend expected on that train. One of the surliest officials I every saw has a gate in the L. & N. depot in Cincinnati, and I have seen him turn stiffly away from desperate men, weeping women, and howling children. To every protestation he had but one answer:

"Can't pass 'thout a ticket."

The other day while I was watching him a little blue-eyed woman came gliding into the throng waiting at the gates. Of the two tenders she selected this one to operate on, although anyone could have seen that the other had the biggest heart. After several people had been turned away she slid forward in a graceful way and inquired:

"Beg pardon, sir, but am I speaking to the President of the road."

"N—o, ma'am!" he stammered, thrown on his beam ends by the query.

"Ah! you look so much like him. Are you the superintendent?"

"No, ma'am—not exactly."

"Then you must be the manager?"

"Hardly, ma'am."

"Dear me! but how could the people be so mistaken?" she went on. "Half a dozen of them said you were one of the high officials, and I am so disappointed to find you are not. Perhaps, though, you have the general manager's powers when he is not here."

"What is it, ma'am?"

"My sister will be in on the 6:30, and I so want to go inside the gates and help her with the children. As you must have the authority of the manager in his absence, I make bold to—"

"Certainly, ma'am; walk right in," he interrupted.

"You are so kind."

"Don't mention it."

"But all leading railroad men are ever courteous," she said as a parting bit of taffy, and then she made a beeline down the depot.

"We turned to look at the gateman, and the change was surprising. He had braced up until his height was increased by four inches, his chest was thrown out, and he was standing as stiff as a crowbar while a man pounded him on the back and offered to lick the stuffing out of him if he would come off the perch. The little woman of all had found his weak spot.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### Aristocratic Carriage.

Women who wish to preserve the slimness and contour of their figure must begin by learning to stand well, says *Dress*. That is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, flattening of the back, with the shoulder-blades held in their proper places, and the definite curving in the small of the back, thus throwing the whole weight of the body upon the hips. No other women hold themselves so well as the aristocratic Englishwomen. Much of their beauty lies in their proud carriage, the delicate erectness of their figures, and the fine poise of their heads.

The same aristocratic carriage is within reach of any American girl who takes the pains to have it; it is only the question of a few years of external vigilance, never relaxing her watchfulness over herself; and, sitting, or standing, always preserving her erectness and pose, the result being that at the end of that time it has become second nature to her, and she never loses it. This in a great measure preserves the figure, because it keeps the muscles firm and well strung, and prevents the sinking down of the flesh around the waist and hips, so common in women over 30, and which is perfectly easy to escape. Another thing to avoid is a bad habit of going up-stairs, which most women do, bent forward with the chest contracted, which, as well as an idolent, slouchy manner of walking, is injurious to the heart and lungs.

### Augusta's Beautiful Shoulders.

The Empress Augusta was famous in her younger days for her personal beauty and especially for her magnificent shoulders. In the later years of her life her beauty of feature had quite disappeared, but to the day of her death the wonderful shoulders remained the same. And court gossip tells the following story about it: The Empress has always been excessively proud of her beauty, and so, when the unkind years began to leave their trace upon her, she devised the most skillful aids from art. For her neck and shoulders—indeed, for the entire upper body—she had a waxen covering made which perfectly simulated nature in coloring, texture and outline. This armor once assumed, she was never known to remove it, and indeed for many years the fact of its being the product of art was a matter of suspicion rather than actual knowledge. Certainty came about in this way. One of the young women of the court of an experimental turn of mind slipped slyly up behind the august presence one day and gave just the tiniest touch of a needle on the smooth white shoulders. The Empress did not stir. She pushed a little harder, still the Empress did not wince, and court speculation was silenced forever.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Secretary Blaine spends an hour or two a day on literary work. He is engaged upon some historical treatise the subject of which is not known. Mr. Blaine has been much pleased at the success of his book, "Twenty years of Congress," and longs for further literary laurels.

A RESIDENT of Tampa, Fla., has a natural curiosity in the form of a pair of deer horns with a clearly defined hound's head on the tip of one of them, formed in a manner that makes it impossible that it should be a work of art

IF I CAN only place one little brick in the pavement of the Lord's pathway, I will place it there, that coming generations may walk thereon to the heavenly city.—*Phillips Brooks.*

## A MOTHER'S LOVE.

### The Poor Negress Who Perjured Herself to Save Her Son's Life.

A dramatic story was told at a dinner party recently by a lawyer in whose practice the incident had occurred, says the N. Y. *Evening Sun*:

Just before the emancipation of the slaves a young mulatto, owned by a South Carolina planter, in a sudden fit of anger struck and killed his master's son, who was also his own half-brother. With the assistance of his mother the young negro managed to escape before the deed was discovered and made his way north, where all trace of him was lost.

As soon as she was freed the unhappy mother followed northward, determined that somewhere and somehow she would find her son if he was still alive, for he was all she had in the world. Year after year she drifted vaguely from place to place, providing for her wants by doing the work of a laundress and never resting from her efforts to find her boy. She had been a comely young woman in her early days, but hard work and her restless heart had made her old at 40, and at 50 she was bowed and wrinkled like a woman at three score and ten.

One day a summons came to her from an adjoining state, a fearful legal document which she did not comprehend, but which she understood in some vague way to be connected with the welfare of her child. In her perplexity she sought out this lawyer and told him the story of her life. Inquiry showed that she had been summoned to prove the identity of a crime-hardened negro who was under trial in a neighboring state on a grave charge. A curious train of evidence had revealed much of the early life of the criminal, and had fastened upon him the suspicion of being the negro who had so many years before killed his master's son in South Carolina. The question rested upon the testimony of the aged negress as to whether or not this was the man.

She was brought into court. Before her was the strange and imposing array of court officials; the solemn nature of the oath was carefully explained to her and she was then sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The story of her life was drawn out by skillful questioning, and then the prisoner was brought before her. Mother and son stood again face to face; he with all the sins of a criminal's life on his shoulders, and she bound by what was to her devout soul the strongest vow a human being can make, to speak the word that should send his guilty soul to its punishment. She gave one devouring look at the slouching figure and hardened face before her. All the hunger of her life appeared in her eyes. Then she raised her bent frame to its fullest height, and, lifting her right hand, looked calmly at the judge and lawyers. "Befo' heaven, I swears," she said, "dat I nebber saw dis boy befo'."

She had saved him from the gallows, but he was sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary for the charge on which he was originally arrested.

But it cost her own life. Remorse and terror for the not-to-be-forgiven sin which she believed herself to have committed together with the deep wound which her heart had received after the hope of so many years were loads too heavy for the tired soul, and in a few months the frail body was buried in the potter's field with the lawyer as the only mourner.

### "Fly With Me."

Consider what love-making on the stage really means, says Mrs. Kendal in *Murray's Magazine*. A young girl comes into a theatre to play ingenue parts. She stands in the wing ready to be called upon the stage and she sees a man and a woman making love. The man says, "Dearest, fly with me." The woman says, "I dare not." The man says, "We will go at once; come." The first time such words as those fall on the ears of a young girl unaccustomed to hear them they might, if said with fervor and passion, mean something, but this is the way it generally goes:

"Dearest, fly with me."

"No, no, no!" from the stage manager; "when you say that you stand at the back of the chair, you lean over Miss Snooks' back; she waves her hand against you. Now, try it."

This is gone over twenty times, until at last the idea of "Fly with me," as understood by the young ingenue, must be of a most appalling kind. The gentleman has had his right arm, his left arm, his right leg, his left leg, his back, his chest, both his hands, his head—all talked over. He has tried it in a high voice, he has tried it in a low voice, he has tried it in a thin voice, he has tried it in a heavy voice, until there is no sense left of what "Fly with me" might under other circumstances mean. All the romance of love-making is gone. Therefore, what effect can it have? In love is it not the fact that some of the charm lies in treating of an unknown land?

### Old Chairs.

Two chairs that have been handed down four generations go to help out on the furniture used in the late Abram Sampson's house in Coleman, Mich. The oldest one was bought in Boston, Mass., in 1749, and has now reached the ripe old age of 140 years. They also have a flour barrel in the house that was bought in New York in 1839, has been in twelve different states, and is good for twelve more.

Col. Bob Ingersoll is real mad. A New York tobacconist has seized his genial face and is using it as a colossal chrome advertisement of a cigar.

THE largest gold coin in circulation in the world is said to be the loof of Anam, the French colony in Eastern Asia. It is worth about $325.

THE inhabitants of the interior of the Fiji Islands will not partake of food while a cloud is in sight, especially if the cloud lies in the west, fearing that the "Great Air Whale," whose bellowing (thunder) is often heard in that country, will pounce upon them and utterly annihilate them for such irreverence.

### A Diabolical Time-Piece.

It is said that one can have too much of a good thing. Tom Edison is a good thing; ergo, one can have too much of Tom, or rather too much of the fruit by which we all know him. Mr. Edison has lately invented a clock. One of them, it is understood, is now on its way to St. Paul. The startling possibilities of the new time-piece are said to be diabolical. It is a talking instead of a striking clock. When it is 1, 2 or 3 o'clock, Edison's invention comes right out and tells you so to your face, and when it is high or low 12, the mechanical fiend jumps into you with an extemporaneous lecture on the waste of time, horrors of eternity, ethics of tempus fugit, a homily on the lark, and a roast of all-night eating-houses and export beer. Remember these are not set speeches. They can be varied each day according to the satirical fluency of your own wife. There is a measly phonographic attachment, with hew-gag exhaust and tom-tom escapement. Just here is where lurks the danger. While a man is down-town tossing the bears and hugging the typewriter, his wife at home can be winding the combination and putting up a job on him. What if the man does telephone that he can't come up to dinner? The patient clock runs right along, giving out monosyllables and civility to the rest of the family, with its big storage battery of caustic invective bottled expressly for his own private use—something like this:

"Ah, there, Flimflam, it is now 3 o'clock a. m. Nice time to crawl home to the house where your love lies dreaming the weary hours away! What's the matter with going to roost when white folks do? It's no use to put up the old club and lodge room chestnuts. Books out of balance is, also, a trifle stale. Where did you get that hat, and whose is it? Mother's coming to-morrow to stay three weeks. She wants to see for herself if things are as bad as has been represented. Yes, there's a land that is fairer than this, a land where they don't shovel snow, and you are en route for it on schedule time unless you slow up and drop off at the next station. Yes, myself, Tom, Lizzie, the baby are all down with the influenza, but I didn't know we had given you proxies to take whisky and quinine for the whole family. Now hang your boots over the gas jet and go to bed. If you wake me and the baby remember there's a second edition of this monologue in the original tongue, and you will get it."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

## THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

### Curious Calculations Concerning This Enormous Sum of Money.

F. H. Swords, a banker of London, sat in the Continental corridor recently reading a newspaper. Suddenly he pointed to a paragraph in the latter and said:

"Listen to this statement: 'The Vanderbilt estate is now calculated to be worth at least $300,000,000.'" Mr. Swords folded his paper, and, leaning back in the chair, continued: "Of course I do not know whether that statement is true; but I saw it published in the *Standard* several weeks ago.

"The sum seemed so enormous that I spent quite a while in calculating the physical proportions of that number of silver dollars. Here is a little slip in my wallet here that may give you some idea. If Adam, when he first looked around in the Garden of Eden, say 6,000 years ago, had been met by Satan and had been employed by him at a regular salary of $50,000 per annum and his board and clothes; and if Adam had carefully laid his silver dollars away in barrels each year, and had lived to the present time, he would now have $300,000,000. Again, if a man born in the Christian era, 1890 years ago, had lived and been steadily employed at a salary of $14,000 per month, $443 a day, and his living expenses besides, and had saved every dollar of it, he would not to-day have those hundred millions.

"If it were necessary to transport this number of silver dollars it would require 536 freight cars, each of a capacity of twenty tons. If these cars were put into one train it would be more than four miles long. If it were possible for 300,000,000 silver dollars to be laid on the ground in a straight line, with edges touching each other the whole distance, the line would reach farther than from London across the Atlantic Ocean and over the North American Continent to San Francisco. A sidewalk of three hundred million silver dollars could be laid six feet wide and more than fifteen miles long. If three hundred million dollars were laid one on top of the other they would make a column 475 miles high. If taken down and arranged in the form of a cube each side of the latter would be thirty-five feet long and wide, and it would weigh more than 10,000 tons. If such a weight were dropped from the roof of the new city hall the concussion would be great enough to destroy that part of the city."—*Philadelphia Press.*

### Collecting Debts in Montreal.

A Daniel has come to judgment in Montreal, where a man has been condemned to pay the sum of $1 as damages for having called upon a person in a factory with a view to collecting a debt. The court held that the domicile of the debtor is the proper place at which to demand money that is owing. It is further declared that to ask on the street for money that is due constitutes an assault.

Collis P. Huntington is preparing to erect a palatial mansion of granite in New York. Few millionaires can afford two such expensive luxuries as a genuine German Prince and a New York palace in the same year.

It doesn't pay to cry over spilled milk, By judiciously watering what you have left in the can instead, you sometimes have as much as you had before the accident.

Lady Humphrey, an English woman, is making a business of training servants. She has places for a dozen at a time. Why will not some unselfish woman start an enterprise in this country?

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Be regular in your habits.

Pedigree is not everything.

Contentment is mere instinct.

Fly pleasure and it will follow you.

Continue to keep the brain active.

Bad trees are only good to burn.

A pig pen is a poor diamond market.

Adversity is a goddess with frozen smiles.

Love is the offspring of chance, its nurse is habit.

Men are helpful through the intellect and the affections.

The only real kings are those who rule themselves.

No man can judge right whose standard is wrong.

Our highest joy comes when others rejoice with us.

It takes something more than wool to make a sheep.

A better thing than being a giant is to be a giant killer.

You must have interesting occupation in vigorous old age.

Prudence in a woman should be an instinct, not a virtue.

Marrying to suit other folks is the prudery of politeness.

The reason why a cow wears horns is because she's got two.

The man who knows one thing well can write his name on marble.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is infirmity of will.

The higher you raise a little man the more he shrinks.

The most dangerous place in which to be, is to be alone.

No man can ever be rich whose happiness depends on money.

The strongest man on earth is the one who can best control himself.

The man who never thinks is a man who drifts toward destruction,

It costs more to be proud than it does for every thing else put together.

Some men wait for opportunities, but others go to work and make them,

The more love a man has in his heart the more he needs brains in his head.

Industry needs not wish, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting.

Fashions are made for some folks, and some folks are made for fashion.

Men are content to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly.

Genius without religion is only a lamp on the outer gate of a palace.

There is a variety of work to be done, and every variety of talent to do it.

Friends get on better when each is willing to "come off" a little bit,

Everything that is nice grows on the other side of a barbed wire fence.

"Charity begins at home," but that is no excuse for letting it end there.

The Lord intended women to be good. The devil is content if they are pretty.

There is no success without you work for it. You cannot extemporize success.

Use Time well, and you will get more from his hand than he will take from yours.

An Englishman corrects his mistakes before he makes them; a Yankee afterwards.

Many people spend their time trying to find the hole where sin got into this world

It is a thousand times harder to be happy with riches than it is without them.

The man who has the courage to admit that he has been in the wrong is not a coward.

A pledge that will save in every part of the globe, if kept: "I will be true to the truth."

The best way to rid of your own troubles, is to get interested in those of other people

If you can't find a hot iron to strike, strike hard enough and often enough to make the iron hot.

A man may have a grand motive and yet never accomplish much, through lack of perseverance.

The man whose neighbors think he is honest has days occasionally when he almost doubts it himself.

Our eyes are put in front, like the engine's light, so we can see the track ahead.

Practice in life whatever you pray for and God will give it to you more abundantly.

A man asks a woman's love before he marries her; after marriage he demands her gratitude.

He who cannot hold his peace till the true time comes for acting and speaking is no right man.

We know what the girl who never thinks talks about. Now we would like to find out what the girl who never talks thinks about.

All good men in this world have the same kind of religion; it is only the deadbeats, frauds and hypocrites whose religion differs.

If a man could live a thousand years he would probably spend the last fifty fretting over what he could have done in the previous wasted time.

The man who takes the most pleasure in looking down on the people below him is sure to feel the keenest pain when he sees so many above him.

It is the every-day cares and duties of life that keep a good many people from making fools of themselves.

If you can't have a good deal of both, forbearance will do more to make smooth your pathway than lots of money.

If a man has nothing he must do something to have anything. But if a man has something he needn't do anything to have nothing in a very short time.

# REV. DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

### Subject: "Humdrum Abolished."

TEXT: "*Of Spices great abundance neither was there any such Spice as the Queen of Sheba gave King Solomon.*"—II Chronicles, ix., 9.

What is that building out yonder glittering in the sun? Have you not heard? It is the house of the forest of Lebanon. King Solomon has just taken to it his bride, the Princess of Egypt. You see the pillars of the portico and a great tower, adorned with one thousand shields of gold, hung on the outside of the tower—five hundred of these shields of gold manufactured at Solomon's order; five hundred were captured by David, his father, in battle. See how they blaze in the noonday sun!

Solomon goes up the ivory stairs of his throne between twelve lions in statuary, and sits down on the back of the golden bull, the head of the bronze beast turned toward the people. The family and attendants of the king are so many that the caterers of the place have to provide every day one hundred sheep and thirteen oxen, besides the birds and the venison. I hear the stamping and pawing of four thousand fine horses in the royal stables. There were important officials who had charge of the work of gathering the straw and the barley for these horses. King Solomon was an early riser, tradition says, and used to take a ride out at daybreak; and when in his white apparel, behind the swiftest horses of all the realm, and followed by mounted archers in purple, as the cavalcade dashed through the streets of Jerusalem I suppose it was something worth getting up at five o'clock in the morning to look at.

Solomon was not like some of the kings of the present day—crowned imbecility. All the splendor of his palace and retinue was eclipsed by his intellectual power. Why, he seemed to know everything. He was the first great naturalist the world ever saw. Peacocks from India strutted the basaltic walk, and apes chatted in the trees and deer stalked the parks, and there were aquariums with foreign fish and aviaries with foreign birds, and tradition says these birds were so well tamed that Solomon might walk clear across the city under the shadow of their wings as they hovered and flitted about him.

More than this, he had a great reputation for the conundrums and riddles that he made and guessed. He and King Hiram, his neighbor, used to sit by the hour and ask riddles, each one paying in money if he could not answer or guess the riddle. The Solomonic navy visited all the world, and the sailors, of course, talked about the wealth of their king, and about the riddles and enigmas that he made and solved, and the news spread until Queen Balkis, away off south, heard of it, and sent messengers with a few riddles that she would like to have Solomon solve, and a few puzzles which she would like to have him find out. She sent among other things to King Solomon a diamond with a hole so small that a needle could not penetrate it, asking him to thread that diamond. And Solomon took a worm and put it at the opening in the diamond, and the worm crawled through, leaving the thread in the diamond.

The queen also sent a goblet to Solomon, asking him to fill it with water that did not pour from the sky, and that did not rush out from the earth, and immediately Solomon put a slave on the back of a swift horse and galloped him around and around the park until the horse was nigh exhausted, and from the perspiration of the horse the goblet was filled. She also sent King Solomon five hundred boys in girls' dress, and five hundred girls in boys' dress, wondering if he would be cute enough to find out the deception. Immediately Solomon, when he saw them wash their faces, knew from the way they applied the water that it was all a cheat.

Queen Balkis was so pleased with the acuteness of Solomon that she said, "I'll just go and see him for myself." Yonder it comes—the cavalcade—horses and dromedaries, chariots and charioteers, jingling harness and clattering hoofs, and blazing shields, and flying ensigns, and clapping cymbals. The place is saturated with the perfume. She brings cinnamon and saffron and calamus and frankincense and all manner of sweet spices. As the retinue sweeps through the gate the armed guard inhale the aroma. "Halt!" cry the charioteers, as the wheels grinds the gravel in front of the pillared portico of the king. Queen Balkis alights in an atmosphere bewitched with perfume. As the dromedaries are driven up to the king's store-houses, and the bundles of camphor are unloaded, and the sacks of cinnamon, and the boxes of spices are opened, the purveyors of the palace discover what my text announces, "Of spices, great abundance, neither was there any such spices as the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon."

Well, my friends, you know that all theologians agree in making Solomon a type of Christ, and making the Queen of Sheba a type of every truth seeker, and I shall take the responsibility of saying that all the spikenard and cassia and frankincense which the Queen of Sheba brought to King Solomon are mightily suggestive of the sweet spices of our holy religion. Christianity is not a collection of sharp technicalities and angular facts and chronological tables and dry statistics. Our religion is compared to frankincense and to cassia, but never to sightshade. It is a bundle of myrrh. It is a flash of holy light. It is a sparkle of cool fountains. It is an opening of opaline gates. It is a collection of spices. Would God that we were as wise in taking spices to our Divine King as Queen Balkis was wise in taking the spices to the earthly Solomon! What many of us most need is to have the humdrum driven out of our life and the humdrum out of our religion. The American and English church will die of humdrum unless there be a change.

An editor from San Francisco a few weeks ago wrote me saying he was getting up for his paper a symposium from many clergymen, discussing among other things, "Why do not people go to church?" and he wanted my opinion, and I gave it in one sentence, "People do not go to church because they cannot stand the humdrum." The fact is that most people have so much humdrum in their worldly calling that they do not want to have added the humdrum of religion. We need in all our sermons and exhortations and songs and prayers more of what Queen Balkis brought to Solomon—namely, more spice.

The fact is that the duties and cares of this life, coming to us from time to time, are stupid often and inane and intolerable. Here are men who have been bartering and negotiating, climbing, pounding, hammering for twenty years, forty years, fifty years. One great long drudgery has their life been. Their face anxious, their feelings benumbed, their days monotonous. What is necessary to brighten up that man's life, and to sweeten that acid disposition, and to put sparkle into the man's spirits? The spicery of our holy religion. Why, if between the losses of life there dashed a gleam of an eternal gain; if between the betrayals of life there came the gleam of the undying friendship of Christ; if in dull times in business we found ministering spirits flying to and fro in our office and store and shop, everyday life, instead of being a stupid monotone, would be a glorious inspiration, penduluming between calm satisfaction and high rapture.

How any woman keeps house without the religion of Christ to help her is a mystery to me. To have to spend the greater part of one's life, as many women do, is planning for the meals, in stitching garments that will soon be rent again, and deploring breakages and supervising tardy subordinates and driving off dust that soon again will settle, and doing the same thing day in and day out, and year in and year out, until their hair shivers, and the back stoops, and the spectacles crawl to the eyes, and the grave breaks open under the thin sole of the shoe—oh, it is a long monotony! But when Christ comes to the drawing room, and comes to the kitchen, and comes to the nursery, and comes in the dwelling, then how cheery becomes all womanly duties. She is never alone now, Martha gets through fretting and joins Mary at the feet of Jesus.

All day long Deborah is happy because she can help Lapidoth; Hannah, because she can make a coat for young Samuel; Miriam, because she can watch her infant brother; Rachel, because she can help her father water the stock; the widow of Sarepta, because the cruse of oil is being replenished. O woman! having in your pantry a nest of boxes containing all kinds of condiments, why have you not tried in your heart and life the spicery of our holy religion? "Martha! Martha! thou art careful and troubled about many things; but one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her."

I must confess that a great deal of the religion of this day is utterly insipid. There is nothing piquant or elevating about it. Men and women go around humming psalms in a minor key, and culturing melancholy, and their worship has in it more sighs than raptures. We do not doubt their piety. Oh, no. But they are sitting at a feast where the cook has forgotten to season the food. Everything is flat in their experience and in their conversation. Emancipated from sin and death and hell, and on their way to a magnificent heaven, they act as though they were trudging on toward an everlasting Botany Bay. Religion does not seem to agree with them. It seems to catch in the windpipe and become a tight strangulation instead of an exhilaration.

All the infidel books that have been written, from Voltaire down to Herbert Spencer, have not done so much damage to our Christianity as luguorious Christians. Who wants a religion woven out of the shadows of the night? Why go growling on your way to celestial enthronement? Come out of that cave and sit down in the warm light of the Sun of Righteousness. Away with your odes to melancholy and Hervey's "Meditations Among the Tombs."

> Then let our songs abound,
> And every tear be dry;
> We're marching through Emmanuel's ground
> To fairer world's on high.

I have to say, also, that we need to put more spice and enlivenment in our religious teaching, whether it be in the prayer meeting, or in the Sabbath school, or in the church. We ministers need more fresh air and sunshine in our lungs and our heart and our head. Do you wonder that the world is so far from being converted when you find so little vivacity in the pulpit and in the pew? We want, like the Lord, to plant in our sermons and exhortations more lilies of the field. We want fewer rhetorical elaborations and fewer sesquipedalian words; and when we talk about shadows, we do not want to say adumbration; and when we mean queerness, we do not want to talk about idiosyncracies; or if a stitch in the back, we do not want to talk about lumbago, but in the plain vernacular preach that gospel which proposes to make all men happy, honest, victorious and free.

In other words, we want more cinnamon and less gristle. Let this be so in all the different departments of work to which the Lord calls us. Let us be plain. Let us be earnest. Let us be common sensical. When we talk to the people in a vernacular they can understand they will be very glad to come and receive the truth we present. Would to God that Queen Balkis would drive her spice laden dromedaries into all our sermons and prayer-meeting exhortations.

More than that, we want more life and spice in our Christian work. The poor do not want so much to be groaned over as sung to. With the bread and medicines and the garments you give them, let there be an accompaniment of smiles and brisk encouragement. Do not stand and talk to them about the wretchedness of their abode, and the hunger of their looks, and the hardness of their lot. Ah! they know it better than you can tell them. Show them the bright side of the thing, if there be any bright side. Tell them good times will come. Tell them that for the children of God there is immortal rescue. Wake them up out of their stolidity by an inspiring laugh, and while you send in help, like the Queen of Sheba, also send in the spices.

There are two ways of meeting the poor. One is to come into their house with a nose elevated in disgust, as much as to say: "I don't see how you live here in this neighborhood. It actually makes me sick. There is that bundle; take it, you poor, miserable wretch, and make the most of it." Another way is to go into the abode of the poor in a manner which seems to say: "The blessed Lord sent me. He was poor himself. It is not more for the good I am going to try to do you than it is for the good you can do me." Coming in that spirit the gift will be as aromatic as the spikenard on the feet of Christ, and all the hovels in that alley will be fragrant with the spice.

We need more spice and enlivenment in our church music. Churches sit discussing whether they shall have choirs, or precentors, or organs, or bass viols, or cornets. I say, take that which will bring out the most inspiring music. If we had half as much zeal and spirit in our churches as we have in the songs of our Sabbath schools it would not be long before the whole earth would quake with the coming God. Why, in most churches nine-tenths of the people do not sing, or they sing so feebly that the people at their elbows do not know they are singing. People mouth and mumble the praises of God; but there is not more than one out of a hundred who makes "a joyful noise" unto the Rock of Our Salvation. Sometimes, when the congregation forgets itself, and is all absorbed in the goodness of God or the glories of heaven, I get an intimation of what church music will be a hundred years from now, when the coming generation shall wake up to its duty.

I promise a high spiritual blessing to any one who will sing in church, and who will sing so heartily that the people all around cannot help but sing. Wake up! all the churches from Bangor to San Francisco and across Christendom. It is not a matter of preference, it is a matter of religious duty. Oh, for fifty times more volume of sound. German chorals in German cathedrals surpass us, and yet Germany has received nothing at the hands of God compared with America; and ought the acclaim in Berlin be louder than that in Brooklyn? Soft, long drawn out music is appropriate for the drawing room and appropriate for the concert, but St. John gives an idea of the sonorous and resonant congregational singing appropriate for churches when, in listening to the temple service of heaven, he says: "I heard a great voice, as the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings. Hallelujah for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

Join with me in a crusade, giving me not only your hearts, but the mighty uplifting of your voices, and I believe we can, through Christ's grace, sing fifty thousand souls into the kingdom of Christ. An argument they can laugh at, a sermon they can talk down, but a vast audience joining in one anthem is irresistible. Would that Queen Balkis would drive all her spice laden domedaries into our church music. "Neither was there any such spice as the Queen of Sheba gave King Solomon."

Now, I want to impress this audience with the fact that religion is sweetness and perfume and spikenard and saffron and cinnamon and cassia and frankincense, and all sweet spices together. "Oh," you say, "I have not looked at it as such. I thought it was a nuisance; it had for me a repulsion; I held my breath as though it were malodor; I have been appalled at its advance. I have said, if I have any religion at all, I want to have just as little of it as is possible to get through with." Oh, what a mistake your have made, my brother. The religion of Christ is a present and everlasting redolence. It counteracts all trouble. Just put it on the stand beside the pillow of sickness. It catches in the curtains and perfumes the stifling air. It sweetens the cup of bitter medicine, and throws a glow on the gloom of the turned lattice. It is a balm for the aching side, and a soft bandage for the temple stung with pain.

Why did you look so sad to-day when you came in? Alas! for the loneliness and the heartbreak, and the load that is never lifted from your soul. Some of you go about feeling like Macaulay when he wrote: "If I had another month of such days as I have been spending, I would be impatient to get down into my little narrow crib in the ground like a weary factory child." And there have been times in your life when you wished you could get out of this life. You have said, "Oh, how sweet to my lips would be the dust of the valley," and wish you could pull over you in your last slumber the coverlet of green grass and daisies. You have said: "Oh, how beautifully quiet it must be in the tomb. I wish I was there." I see all around about me widowhood and orphanage and childlessness; sadness, disappointment, perplexity. If I could ask all those to rise in this audience who have felt no sorrow and been buffeted by no disappointment—if I could ask all such to rise, how many would rise? Not one.

A widowed mother with her little child went West, hoping to get better wages there, and she was taken sick and died. The overseer of the poor got her body and put it in a box, and put it in a wagon, and started down the street toward the cemetery at full trot. The little child—the only child—ran after it through the streets, bareheaded, crying, "Bring me back my mother! bring me back my mother!" And it was said that as the people looked on and saw her crying after that which lay in the box in the wagon—all she loved on earth—it is said the whole village was in tears. And that is what a great many of you are doing—chasing the dead. Dear Lord, is there no appeasement for all this sorrow that I see about me? Yes, the thought of resurrection and reunion far beyond this scene of struggle and tears. "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat; for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Across the couches of your sick and across the graves of your dead I fling this shower of sweet spices. Queen Balkis, driving up to the pillared portico of the house of cedar, carried no such pungency of perfume as exhales to-day from the Lord's garden. It is peace. It is sweetness. It is comfort. It is infinite satisfaction, this Gospel I commend to you. Some one could not understand why an old German Christian scholar used to be always so calm and happy and hopeful when he had so many trials and sicknesses and ailments. A man secreted himself in the house. He said, "I mean to watch this old scholar and Christian;" and he saw the old Christian man go to his room and sit down on the chair beside the stand and open the Bible and begin to read. He read on and on, chapter after chapter, hour after hour, until his face was all aglow with the tidings from heaven, and when the clock struck twelve he arose and shut his Bible, and said: "Blessed Lord, we are on the same old terms yet. Good night. Good night."

Oh, you sin parched and you trouble pounded, here is comfort, here is satisfaction. Will you come and get it? I cannot tell you what the Lord offers you hereafter so well as I can tell you now. "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." Have you read of the Taj Mahal in India, in some respects the most majestic building on earth? Twenty thousand men were twenty years in building it. It cost about sixteen millions of dollars. The walls are of marble, inlaid with carnelian from Bagdad, and turquois from Thibet, and jasper from the Punjaub, and amethyst from Persia, and all manner of precious stones. A traveler says that it seems to him like the shining of an enchanted castle of burnished silver. The walls are two hundred and forty-five feet high, and from the top of these springs a dome thirty more feet high, that dome containing the most wonderful echo the world has ever known, so that ever and anon travelers standing below with flutes and drums and harps are testing that echo, and the sounds from below strike up, and then come down, as it were, the voices of angels all around about the building. There is around it a garden of tamarind and banyan and palm and all the floral glories of the ransacked earth.

But that is only a tomb of a dead empress, and it is tame compared with the grandeurs which God has builded for your living and immortal spirit. Oh, home of the blessed! Foundations of gold! Arches of victory! Capstones of praise! And a dome in which there are echoing and re-echoing the hallelujahs of the ages. And around about that mansion is a garden—the garden of God—and all the springing fountains are the bottled tears of the church in the wilderness, and all the crimson of flowers is the deep hue that was caught up from the carnage of earthly martyrdoms, and the fragrance is the prayer of all the saints, and the aroma puts into utter forgetfulness the cassia, and the spikenard, and the frankincense, and the world renowned spices which the Queen Balkis, of Abyssinia, flung at the feet of King Solomon.

> When shall these eyes thy heaven built walls
> And pearly gates behold,
> Thy bulwarks, with salvation strong,
> And streets of shining gold?

Through obduracy on our part, and through the rejection of that Christ who makes heaven possible, I wonder if any of us will miss that spectacle? I fear! I fear! The queen of the south will rise up in judgment against this generation and condemn it, because she came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and behold, a greater than Solomon is here! May God grant that through your own practical experience you may find that religion's ways are ways of pleasantness, and that all her paths are paths of peace—that it is perfume now and perfume forever. And there was an abundance of spice; "neither was there any such spice as the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon."

## A Unique Rotifer.

At a recent meeting of the Natural History Society Dr. Thomas S. Stevens entertained and instructed the members by an illustrated paper on a rotifer, a microscopic animal that is among the rarest in the group. It was first discovered by a Russian microscopist, next found twice in Philadelphia, once in Illinois, and some years ago in Trenton. It has now been re-discovered here.

The creature is unique in several particulars that would be of but little interest to the general reader, but which fill with inexpressible joy the heart of the devoted microscopist, who is happy when he is prying into the little brain or the larger stomach of the animal.

The little creature is blessed above the human beast in having two stomachs, which it can fill with other animals, and apparently enjoy itself by digesting them in spite of their wriggling. But in connection with one of the animal's stomachs a discovery has been made in Trenton that has never before been made in any part of the world—otherwise it would not be a discovery. This pouch is internally lined with a dense and woolly coating of vibrating hairs. These strange internal appendages appear to be unknown to any other than the Trenton rotifer, and are, therefore, of great interest in a scientific way.

Another pleasing point, pleasing both to the animal and to the microscopist, is that the rotifer has no means of seeking its food nor of creating currents in the water that shall bring food to its double stomach. It can only rest on a small leaf or other object, hold its mouth widely open and wait for Providence to fill it by means of some wandering animal that shall blunder into the trap and be done for, because once in those jaws there is no escape.—*Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.*

## MAKE HER PILLOW SOFT.

"Sir! are you the undertaker
That buries the pauper dead?
Then you are to fetch my Mary—
For that's what the doctor said.
You see, I am poor an' friendless,
An' lame from a cruel fall,
An' the sickness an' the medicine
Has taken our money all.

"Ugh—ugh—excuse this hacking,
It makes me slow to speak,
I am troubled with a cough sir,
An' both my eyes are weak;
It's sittin' up all night, sir,
A-wa chin' at death's door—
Yes, yes! I know I'm tedious,
It's tedious to be poor.

"What do I want? Just wait
I'm comin' to that same.
What did my Mary die of?
Hunger and cold. Her name?
I've told her name—my Mary—
I'll set it down for you:
She died last night in my arms, sir,
We were alone—we two.

"An' I want to ask a favor
When you make my Mary's bed
Please—make—her—pillow—soft, sir
Soft, for her achin' head.
I know it's done with the achin'
An' all that hurted it oft,
But 'twill comfort me a bit, sir,
If—you—make—her—pillow—soft."

The undertaker heard him
And silent turned away,
But he made poor Mary's pillow
With tender hands that day.
And often something choked him
As of rising tears—and oft
He heard through the tap of the hammers
"Please—make—her—pillow—soft."

## AWARD OF PRIZES

### FOR ESSAYS ON WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS.

The prizes offered by the American Economic Association for the best essays on the subject of Women Wage-Earners have been awarded. There were about thirty competitors for the prize.

The first prize of Three Hundred Dollars was given to Miss Clare de Graffenreid, of Washington, D. C.

The essay written by Mrs. Helen Campbell, of New York, received the second prize of Two Hundred Dollars.

The essayists were invited to discuss "the early and present condition of working women; their growth in numbers, both absolutely and in proportion to population; the present extent of their sphere of labor; the economic and social evils connected with their various occupations as wage-earners, and the remedies for these evils." They were asked to deal principally with the American aspects of the subject, though it was not intended that the experience of foreign countries should be excluded.

Miss de Graffenreid is a descendan of Baron de Graffenreid, one of the eminent companions of Oglethorpe, who planted a colony in Georgia. Her father was a lawyer of distinction who resided in Macon, where she was born and spent her early days. Her girlhood was passed amid the strife and strain of the civil war. After her father's death she taught in a private school some thirteen years. She has always been interested in educational and social questio s. After her appointment, in 1886, to the position in the U. S. Department of Labor, which she at present holds, her studies led her into a very active acquaintance with the industrial conditions of this country. In her economic studies she has travelled over a large part of the East, West and South. In company with Miss Dodge, she spent a month last summer in London, investigating the conditions of labor there. A recent number of "The Century" contains an article from her pen on the Georgia Cracker, and she was one of the two who equally divided a prize offered by the Economic Association in 1889, for an essay upon Child-Labor. This essay has been published. A paper by Miss de Graffenreid on "The Needs of Self-Supporting Women," has also been published in connection with Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Politics.

Mrs. Helen Cambell is a native of Lockport, N. Y. She contributed sketches to magazines and newspapers at an early age, and later gave special attention to problems relating to the condition of the poor in cities. She began in October 1886, a series of articles on the working women in New York, which appeared weekly in the N. Y Tribune, and was subsequently published in book form with the title, "Prisoners of Poverty."

Similar observations, in person, were continued the year following in London, Paris, Italy and Germany, the results of which were embodied in her "Prisoners of Poverty Abroad." Besides this, she has written a number of novels and books on related topics.

The first prize essay will probably soon be published by the Association.

## WOMAN'S PROPORTIONS.

### SOME MEASUREMENTS WHICH ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO CHICAGO LADIES.

A woman's foot should be in length a little less than one-seventh of her height, says a recent writer; it should be arched at the top so that the line is that of one-half of Cupid's bow, and underneath so that if it is wet and set on the floor it will leave in the middle only a slender water mark, broadest across the ball; the rosy toes, of which the second should be the longest, should spread flat upon the ground at every step. The heel should be rosy, and descend almost in a straight line from behind; the ankle delicately rounded. The soft and cushion-like instep should be marked by faint blue veins. The foot denotes character as well as the face. For a long time Spanish etiquette forbade a woman's foot to be seen. Hence the old adage that to "know the length of a woman's foot was to enjoy a great degree of favor."

Women should walk from the hip, the waist being still, except from that gentle willowy, swaying motion which accompanies the most graceful figures. One of the best modes of attaining this walk from the hip is to practice walking with something poised on the head. The graceful Hindoo girl can carry a pitcher on her head unsupported by her hand, because she moves from the hip, not from the waist or shoulder.

A NEWSPAPER is the history of the world for one day.

JUST above Vienna, on the Danube, is the convent and school of Melk, which has just celebrated its one thousandth anniversary.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1891.

### Sin the Cause of Sorrow.

LESSON TEXT.

Hosea 10 : 1-15. Memory verses: 12, 13.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Sinning and Serving.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Godliness is profitable unto all things.* - 1 Tim. 4 : 8.

LESSON TOPIC: *Sorrow a Fruit of Sin.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Israel's Sins, vs. 1-4.
2. Israel's Sorrows, vs. 5-8.
3. Jehovah's Expostulations, vs. 9-15.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Your iniquities have separated between you and your God.* — Isa. 59 : 2.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Hos. 10 : 1-15. Sorrow a fruit of sin.
T.—Hos. 11 : 1-11. God's love to Israel.
W.—Hos. 14 : 1-9. Mercy for Israel.
T.—Heb. 3 : 1-19. Sorrow through unbelief.
F.—Heb. 4 : 1-16. Blessedness through faith.
S.—Mark 14 : 53-72. Peter's sin and sorrow.
S.—Heb. 12 : 1-17. Improvement through sorrow.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. ISRAEL'S SINS.

I. Idolatry:
He hath multiplied his altars (1).
Behold thy gods, O Israel (1 Kings 12 : 28).
He built altars for all the host of heaven (2 Kings 21 : 5).
He set the graven image....in the house of God (2 Chron. 33 : 7).
Ephraim hath multiplied altars to sin (Hos. 8 : 11).

II. Half-Heartedness:
Their heart is divided (2).
Serve him with all your heart (Deut. 11 : 13).
How long halt ye between two opinions? (1 Kings 18 : 21).
These nations feared the Lord, and served their graven images (2 Kings 17 . 41).
No man can serve two masters (Matt. 6 . 24).

III. Untruthfulness:
They speak vain words, swearing falsely (4).
Thou shalt not bear false witness (Exod. 20 : 16).
Thou desirest truth in the inward parts (Psa. 51 : 6).
Buy the truth, and sell it not (Prov. 23 : 23).
There is no truth....in the land (Hos. 4 : 1).

1. "He hath multiplied his altars." (1) Israel's capacity; (2) Israel's perversity; (3) Israel's guilt.
2. "Their heart is divided." (1) Perfect hearts; (Divided hearts.—(1) Hearts demanded by Jehovah; (2) Hearts withheld from Jehovah; (3) Hearts divided with world.
3. "Therefore judgment springeth up." (1) Sinful luxuriance; (2) Judical harvesting.

II. ISRAEL'S SORROWS.

I. Mourning:
The people thereof shall mourn (5).
Our dance is turned into mourning (Lam. 5 : 15).
Every one that dwelleth therein shall languish (Hos. 4 : 3).
I will turn your feasts into mourning (Amos 8 : 10).
Woe,....ye that laugh now! for ye shall mourn (Luke 6 : 25).

II. Shame:
Israel shall be ashamed of his own counsel (6).
They shall be ashamed that deal treacherously (Psa 25 : 3).
Let the proud be ashamed (Psa. 119 : 78).
My servants shall rejoice, but ye shall be ashamed (Isa. 65 : 13).
Then shalt thou remember thy ways, and be ashamed (Ezek. 16 : 61).

III. Despair:
They shall say to the hills,....Fall on us (8).
Men shall go into the caves....from before the terror of the Lord (Isa. 2 : 19).
Then shall they....say to the mountains, Fall on us (Luke 23 : 30).
They say.. Fall on us and hide us (Rev. 6 : 16).
They shall desire to die, and death fleeth from them (Rev. 9 : 6).

1. "The inhabitants of Samaria shall be in terror." (1) A sinning people; (2) A coming terror.
2. "Israel shall be ashamed of his own counsel" (1) Israel's self-counsel; (2) Israel's certain shame. —(1) Counsel; 2) Error; (3) Shame.
3. "Cover us....Fall on us." (1) A moment of peril; (2) A people in terror; (3) A cry of despair.

III. JEHOVAH'S EXPOSTULATIONS.

I. Sins Recalled:
O Israel, thou hast sinned from the days of Gibeah (9).
Ye have sinned a great sin (Exod. 32 : 30).
Behold ye have sinned against the Lord (Num. 32 : 23).
Yet went they on still to sin against him (Psa. 78 : 17).
Thou....hast sinned against thy soul (Hab. 2 : 10).

II. Mercy Extended:
Sow....in righteousness, reap according to mercy (12).
A God...keeping mercy for thousands (Exod. 34 : 6, 7).
Plenteous in mercy unto all them that call (Psa. 86 : 5).
Mercy....is from everlasting to everlasting (Psa. 103 : 17).
God, being rich in mercy (Eph. 2 : 4).

III. Return Urged:
It is time to seek the Lord (12).
Seek ye the Lord while he may be found (Isa. 55 : 6).
Return ye now every one from his evil way (Jer. 18 : 11
Come, and let us return unto the Lord (Hos. 6 : 1).
Return unto me, and I will return unto you (Mal. 3 : 7).

1. "O Israel, thou hast sinned from the days of Gibeah." (1) Israel's persistent sinning; (2) Jehovah's loving lament.
2. "I will chastise them." (1) Israel's sins; (2) Jehovah's displeasure; (3) Fatherly chastisement.
3. "Ye have plowed wickedness, ye have reaped iniquity." (1) The plowing,—when? what? (2) The reaping,—when? what?

LESSON BIBLE READING.

AFFLICTIONS OF THE WICKED.

Judicially sent (Psa. 107 : 17 ; Jer. 30 : 15).
Multiplied (Deut. 31 : 17 ; Psa. 32:10).
Continued (Eccl. 2 : 23 ; Isa. 32 : 10).
Sudden (Psa. 73 : 19 ; Prov. 6 : 15).
Exemplary (1 Cor. 10 : 5-11 ; 2 Pet. 2 : 6).
Sometimes humble them (1 Kings 21 : 27).
Sometimes harden them (Neh. 9 : 28, 29 ; Jer. 5 : 3).
Glorify God (Exod. 14 : 4 ; Ezek. 38 22, 23).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

CONTEMPORANEOUS HISTORY. — The prophet Amos lived when Jeroboam II. was king of Israel and Uzziah king of Judah. The prophet Hosea began to prophesy during the time of those kings, and continued until the days of Hezekiah, king of Judah. In the opening verse of the prophecy (Hos. 1 : 1), no mention is made of any other king of Israel than Jeroboam, but the four kings of Judah are named. This does not prove that Hosea lived in Judah, but is probably due to the unsettled condition of the northern kingdom, though there may be in this a recognition of the true theocratic succession in Judah.

It is probable that Jeroboam's reign was nearly over when Hosea appeared as prophet, since the book contains no reference to the prosperity of that period. His work must have been finished before the destruction of Samaria in the sixth year of Hezekiah, so that he could not have lived long after that reign began. Hosea therefore immediately followed Amos, and was a contemporary of Isaiah (Isa. 1 : 1) in his earlier years. The period of Hosea's activity is variously reckoned, according to the chronology adopted, from sixty or seventy years to less than thirty (see below). His name means "God is help," or "help," and is more correctly "Hoshea." Of his life nothing is known, except on the theory that chapters 1 : 2-9 and 3 : 1-5 are historical, and not figurative, statements. While the prophecies refer almost exclusively to Israel, the book was soon known and recognized as prophetic in the southern kingdom.

The northern kingdom, during the activity of Hosea, who has been called the Jeremiah of Israel, was at its worst, externally and internally, the history agreeing with the prophecy. Jeroboam's splendid reign was followed, according to the usual chronology, by an interregnum of ten or eleven years. Zachariah, his son, reigned but six months, being slain by the usurper Shallum, who after one month, was put to death by Menahem. This tyrant reigned ten years, and became tributary to Pul, king of Assyria. His son, Pekahiah, succeeded him, but was slain, after two years, by his general, Pekah. Shortly after this, Uzziah died. The twenty years' reign of Pekah was full of misfortune. Tiglath-Pileser II., king of Assyria, conquered the larger part of his dominions, carrying away many of the inhabitants into captivity. Another interregnum (of nine years) is assumed at this time, to give room for the long reigns of contemporary kings of Judah, Ahaz beginning to reign in the seventeenth year of Pekah. The last king of Israel was Hoshea, who seems to have been the creature of the Assyrians. But he sought alliance with So (or Shabaka), king of Egypt, and was therefore imprisoned by Shalmaneser, the king of Assyria, who besieged Samaria for three years, and finally destroyed it. The prophet probably died shortly after.

Meanwhile, in Judah, Uzziah was for some time a leper, punished for his attempt to burn incense in the sanctuary. His son Jotham succeeded him (probably acted as regent for a long time before the death of his father). His reign was prosperous, but the high places remained. Ahaz, his son, was idolatrous. Entering into alliance with Tiglath-Pileser, when passed by the Syrians and Israelits, he helped to hasten the conquest of the northern kingdom, and also corrupted the worship of the temple in imitation of foreign usages. Hezekiah succeeded his father in the third year of Hoshea's reign, and his history will be studied in subsequent lessons.

PLACES.—Samaria, Beth-el, to which the names Beth-aven and Aven are applied (meaning "house of nothingness," or "nothingness"). Beth-arbel is supposed to be Irbid (Arbela, not far from Tiberias; but others think it was the city on the Tigris.

TIME.—It is impossible to fix the dates with any accuracy. Assuming that the beginning should be placed in the second year before the death of Jeroboam II., and the end in the second year of Hezekiah, the usual chronology would give us from B. C. 785 to B. C. 725. This is reckoned from B. C. 721 as the date of the fall of Samaria. Prides or Davis, who places the fall of Samaria in B. C. 722, shortens the period considerably. He makes Uzziah reign jointly with Amaziah, Jotham with Uzziah, Ahaz with Jotham, and Hezekiah with Ahaz. In this way he avoids accepting the *interregna* in Israel, and gives B. C. 749 as the end of Jeroboam's reign. According to this view, Hosea's activity extended only from B. C. 750 (second year before Jeroboam's death) to B. C. 726; that is, twenty-four years, instead of sixty.

PERSONS.—Shalman is spoken of some suppose that he is the same as Shalmaneser, which seems unlikely. Others say he was an Assyrian king, not known otherwise. The king Jareb may mean the hostile king of Assyria, and the king of Israel referred to may be any one of those murdered during this troublous time.

The lesson consists of a series of predictions, joining sins and the punishment of them.

# THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY. 14.


## RACKET STORE NEWS!

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1891.

*Racket Store Co., Bellefonte.—*

*Sirs:—I took the liberty of sending you 10 pieces of Dress Goods, the cheapest and best goods for the money I ever sold. They were wholesaled yesterday at 80 cents per yard.*

*Respectfully,*
RACKET AGENCY.

The above explains itself—the goods are on our counter today at SIXTY CENTS PER YARD.

Just in, an entirely new line of dress trimmings, beautiful goods, latest ideas, Racket prices, Spanish net and Chantilly Flouncing and Demi-flouncings. New things in China and Florentine Silks, Silkeline and Art Draperies.

The Shoe Department offers you some very special bargains, and when we say bargains we want you to expect it. 1000 pairs—regular shoe store stock, clean and new at a less price to you than we can buy them.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

——Mr. Luther Kurtz, of Mifflinburg, was in town Wednesday.

It's about time some one opened that rich Sugar Valley silver mine.

——Cabinet photos $1.50 per dozen—Shaeffer, the photographer, Bellefonte.

——Miss Emma Downing, of Bellefonte, is a guest her sister on Church street.

——E. M. Huyett is contemplating making improvements upon the exterior of his residence.

——It is just awful—cabinet photos $1.50 per doz. at Shaeffer,s gallery, Bellefonte.

—— Esq. Carlin, of Rebersburg, favored us with a call, and reports things in a flourishing condition in his bailiwick.

——A band of Gypsies with the usual accompaniment of dogs and horses, camped east of town in the woods over Sunday.

——Laura Davis, a little girl stolen from her home at Harrisburg by a band of Gypsies was recovered from them by the authorities at Philipsburg.

——Ezra Krumbine, one of our most worthy citizens, left for Chicago on Monday, where he expects to get a job on the World's fair building as a carpenter.

——Wm. Wolf & Son have been awarded the contract for excavating the new reservoir for the Centre Hall water company. Work on it will be begun at once.

——We erred last week in stating that communion services would be held in the Reformed church the following Sunday, 10th. It should have been Sunday, 17th instead.

——Mrs. Anna McBride, died in Bellefonte, on Thursday 7th, aged 89 years. Also in Bellefonte on Friday morning last, Mrs. Bartram Galbraith died, aged about 78 years.

——We are pleased to learn from exsheriff Walker that his coal interests in Westmoreland county promise to pan out well. Hope he has lots of black diamonds on his lands out there.

——On account of the dryness of the ground, many farmers have been unable to put out their corn. The soil is very hard and dry and almost impossible to work, and all await anxiously the fall of rain which the vegetation is greatly in need of.

——The large flouring mills of Elliott Robley, the general stores of William Smith and the millinery store of Mattie Robley, at Mapletown, were destroyed by an incendiary fire Sunday. Total loss $11,200; insurance $6,000.

——James Lohr, of this place, has obtained a clerkship under the Penna. R. R., at Philadelphia, and has made his appearance there to enter upon his duties. James stood a satisfactory examination last fall, and in consequence has been notified that he is wanted. Glad to hear of his good luck.

—We need rain—there has been no shower in this neighborhood for over two weeks, and very little in other localities in the same period. The grass crop has suffered somewhat already from this cause, and while vegetation otherwise has not suffered to any extent, yet if we get no rain soon the effects on crops generally will be harmful.

——It is reported that S. S. Bullis of Olean, N. Y., owner of an immense tract land at Ridgeway, Pa., has agreed to sell it to Baron Hirsch, the celebrated Jewish philanthropist. A large number of Russian Jews will cultivate beets for making sugar. The soil is suitable for this purpose. Can't some large Centre county landholder make an offer to Baron Hirsch, for a similar purpose?

——Lock Haven Express: The handsome stallion owned by Ira H. Smith, was drowned in the axe factory dam at Mill Hall Monday afternoon under peculiar circumstances. John Reeder, the driver of the horse, was coming in from a trip to the country, and while passing the dam the horse suddenly mad a dash for the water and plunged in. Reeder, the driver, narrowly escaped being drowned, as he became entangled in the harness.

### Another fire at Bellefonte.

Bellefonte had another severe fire on Wednesday morning, which for a time threatened destruction to a portion of the business part of the town. About two o'clock in the morning flames were seen issuing from the rear end of Moore's photograph gallery which is located in the third story of the Linn building on Allegheny street. Moore's gallery was soon a mass of flames, and they quickly communicated to other parts of the building. Moore's household goods and photograph gallery was completely destroyed. The first floors of the building were occupied by Keplinger's drug store and McKee's hardware store. The fire was confined to the second and third floors, but the damage by water to the occupants beneath is great and the stock ruined. The fire was accidental being caused by a lamp in his hand being struck against a door of Mr. Moore's gallery, where a lot of chemicals were stored. The lamp fell to the floor and was broken which caused the chemicals to ignite. He was badly burned about the head and face.

### Church Rededicated.

Sunday morning, as announced heretofore, the Evangelical church in Centre Hall, was rededicated with impressive ceremony. The building had been recently repainted and the main audience room handsomely frescoed. A large audience was present and the room was crowded: Rev. Sanford, editor of the *Evangelical*, the organ of the church, was present and delivered an able discourse, also being assisted by the pastor, Rev. Davis. The pulpit was tastefully decorated with flowers and was the work of the ladies of the congregation. A subscription paper was circulated through the audience and the amount raised was sufficient to defray the expense of improvements which the building has undergone, which is commendable and the members feel proud of vhe fact, as they are free from a burdensome debt. Services were also held in the evening which were largely attended.

### A Goodly Surprise.

About eighty people of Georges valley treated one of their citizens to a very pleasant surprise one evening last week. Mr. Dunkle, of that section had been on the sick list for several weeks and unable to work, when the generous and charitable citizens took upon themselves the supplying of a few necessaries. Mrs. Samuel Harter, who is a very estimable lady, had the party in hand and through her earnest and noble efforts, it was a perfect success. Goods to the amount of over fifty dollars was presented to Mr. Dunkle's family, who no doubt. feel grateful to the donators for their benevolence.

### The Mountain Fires.

An act of the legislature of June 11th, 1879, provides a penalty of a fine of $300 and imprisonment for twelve months of any person who wantonly or willfully kindles any fire on lands of ans other so as to set on fire any wood lands, etc., and also provides a reward of fifty dollars to be paid the prosecutor for the apprehension and conviction of the offander any time within two years from the commission of the offence, a fact which if enforced might prevent many fires and save much valuable timber.

### The Fires.

The fires are still feeding in the woods in parts of our county. At this writing the Pennsvalley mountain ranges look as though the fires of two weeks ago are out.

All along the Buffalo Run railroad, through nearly every patch of timber, the fire has raged, burning miles and miles of fence, orchards, valuable standing and cut timber.

Near Pine Grove Mills the new house and barn of John Neidigh was burned, though 200 yards from the woods.

### Israel Erb Dead.

Israel Erb, the last of the Kintzler murderers, died in the Eastern Penitentiary on Friday of last week. He was in his seventy-fifth year and the cause of his death is probably appoplexy. His remains were sent home for burial and arrived at Beavertown on yesterday morning's express from where they were taken to Troxelville for burial.—Middleburg *Post*.

### House Burned.

A dwelling house, belonging to John Grove, on what was known as the Woods place, about one mile this side of Spring Mills, was destroyed by fire, on last Sunday. The house was close to the railroad, about 25 feet below the track. We did not learn if there was any insurance. The fire occurred in the evening and the supposition is it was set on fire.

### Dandelion Wine.

Dandelion flowers are now being gathered in large quantities for wine. It makes the most delicious wine, and the quantity of flowers needed for a gallon of wine is not near what is generally supposed.

——Cabinet photos $1.50 per dozen—this is no advertising fake but a genuine cut—at Shaeffer's gallery, Bellefone.

— A full line of spring clothing has been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and can be purchased at very low prices. One of the best cutters is in the employ of Lewins and a perfect fit guaranteed.

### Was He the Man!

We are informed that John Ettinger, of Snyder county, who has had quarrels with his wife, obliging her to leave him, recently visited his sister-in-law, Mrs John Cook, of Lewis twp., this county, whom he murderously assaulted. After being seriously beaten by him, she managed to break loose from his hands and escaped from her home, which doubtless saved her from the contents of his pistols of which it is said he had three on his person. He then escaped towards Centre county, where the mountains were recently fired a man answering his description being arrested, for that act and placed in the Bellefonte jail. Mr. Cook means to have him punished to the fullest extent of the law. He is a brother of the Ettinger who aided in the murder of the Kintzlers.—Mifflinburg *Telegraph*,

### Frosts and Fruit.

It is our opinion from all we can gather, that the recent frosts did not do much harm to the fruit. There was such a profusion of blossoms, especially on apple trees, that it would not have been possible for one-half or one-quarter of them to mature. The frost injured some of the blossoms, and the result is those left will be able to mature and we will have an excellent crop.

Peaches and cherries were too far advanced to be injured, and a good crop is assured. Strawberries will be injured very little. Grapes are hurt some, but take it all around we have little room to complain and much for congratulation.

### The Fires.

Our valley Saturday, Sunday and Monday, in fact the entire county, was hid under a cloud of smoke, which hid the nearest mountains from view, and little flakes of ashes were everywhere seen flying thro the air, and penetrating open windows and doors of buildings. Our investigation proved that the mountain fires in our county were pretty much extinguished and the smoke and ashes came from other parts west of our county, especially from the section of Curwinsville where there were immense forest fires in glow and vast quantities of logs and other lumber being consumed, the winds carrying the evidences of the conflagration over the entire central portion of the state.

On Tuesday morning the clear sky could again be seen indicating an abatement of the fires, perhaps from a shower during the night.

### The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep can't think can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prstration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alturative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

### At Work on the Streets.

Street commissioner Dauberman has a force of men at work this week on the streets. He has put down a new crossing across the alley at the Lutheran parsonage, which was badly needed. The hill near the station has been cut down about a foot and the material used for fills. It is to be hoped that the council will authorize general repairs on the streets as they are in a shameful condition with holes and big stones.

### Back Again.

T. Newton Wolf, formerly of Miles township, now of Garrison, Iowa, arrived at his former home on Thursday 7th, after an absence of fifteen years. Newt. looks quite well and tells us he is getting along out in Iowa, being in the insurance business. He will find many changes in these parts in fifteen years, no doubt.

### Fasted 45 Days.

Levi Hartman, a contractor and builder and one of Williamsport's oldest citizens, died on Saturday night about 11 o'clock, after fasting 45 days. In all that time he subsisted almost entirely upon water, not a pound of any other nourishment, save a little coffee, having entered his system. He was in the 76th year of his age.

### Asking for a New Trial.

The Lock Haven *Express* says that Charles Cleary, who was a second time found guilty of the murder of Policeman paul, of Renovo, Saturday made formal application through his counsel, Messrs. Kress and McCormick, for arrest of judgment and a new trial. Leave was granted by the court to the defendent to file the motion, and three weeks time allowed to file the reasons.

### To Orate.

Col. A. C. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, has been secured by the graduating class of State College, to speak on the last day of commencement.

——No shelf worn stock is thrust upon customers at A. C. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His large trade enables him to constantly keep new goods, and always of the latest styles and at very moderate prices, as all customers admit.

### The Forest Fires.

A large portion of Clearfield county is being swept by forest fires, and lumbermen have suffered great loss, as the newly peeled hemlock logs burned like so many matches. Hundreds of cords of bark fences, &c., have also been destroyed. This place is filled with smoke so blinding and heavy the people can scarcely breath.e The sky is lighted up in all directions The town of Curwensville, with 2,000 population, is threatened, and 300 here are in readiness to go to their relief.

This no doubt caused the clouds of smoke cover over our valley last week and begining of this week, and of the flakes of ashes noticed floating in the air.

### Marriage Licenses.

Following is the list of marriage licenses issued during the past week from the register's office Bellefonte:

Gen. Hollbaugh, of Moshannon, and Ellen Baughenbaugh, of Port Matilda.

Harry Eckenroth of Unionville, and Sarah J. Hinton, of Snow Shoe.

Martha Yanoski and Mary Misarick both of Snow Shoe.

Robt. J. McCans, of Johnstown, and Laura Mulroys, of Philipsburg.

Andrew Bottomey and Annie Sacket, both of Snow Shoe.

Ira C. M. Ellenberger and Mary M. Hastings, both of Gatesburg.

James W. Quick and Maggie C. Fye, both of Moshannon.

T. J. Moore, of Howard, and Mary E. Bartholomew, of Hublersburg.

Mike Koopost and Annie Patris, both of Philipsburg.

R. C. Leathers of Mt. Eagle, and Fannie. E. Gardner, of Howard.

### A Little Girl's Experience In A Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach Mich. and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough, and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's Drug-store.

### Mountain Blazes.

Fierce mountain fires were raging last week in the barrens near State College. They covered a large territory and threatened many dwellings in close proximity to the flames, but by hard work on the part of the residents they were kept under control. The house and barn on the Robert Brett farm near Pine Grove Mills was totally destroyed by the flames communicated to them from the mountains.

### Outline Fishing.

Statements have been in the newspapers at various times that parties making use of outlines in fishing, are liable to be arrested and compelled to pay dearly for a violation of the law. A committee has been appointed by the State Fish Commission to have all such parties arrested.

### Not Yet Settled.

The trouble in the Disciple church at Howard has not yet been settled and the breach is wider than ever. Yesterday, Wednesday, the case was argued before Master D. S. Keller, at Bellefonte, Col. Spangler will argue the law part, and Rev. Ira C. Mitchell the classical and religious part.

### Severely Scalded.

An infant son of Rev. Finkbinder, the Evangelical minister at Millheim, was badly scalded on Friday of last week by a tin of boiling water in the hands of the mother being accidentally upset upon him. He will recover from the burns received.

### To Celebrate.

Our neighbor across the mountain, Bellefonte, is making an effort to celebrate the 4th of July with a jambouree in their city. A big time is expected, but the big time will hardly be as large as the heads some will have the morning after.

### Naval Candidates.

Among the nominations for admission to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., who will report for the June examinations are the following Pennsylvanians: F. C. Cress, Johnstown; R. W. Reynolds, Kittanning; E. C. Blandy, Huntingdon; A. J. Cruse, Bellefonte.

### A Rolling Stone

Gathers no moss; neither does the dust light on the Philad. Branch's new stock of clothing for spring and summer, as customers keep it moving at figures which captivate all.

——Good shoes, at very low prices can be found at A. C. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and a very large assortment to select from. He handles no shoddy goods and full return guaranteed.

——Do you want to secure genuine bargains in clothing and gent's furnishing goods? Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can save you considerable money.

——Cabinet photos $1.50 per doz at Shaeffer's gallery, Bellefonte.

### Nature's Freaks.

Nature has been playing her freaks lately, as the items below show:

A calf without a head was born on the farm of Samuel Becker, near Williams Grove, Cumberland county, a few days since. Instead of the head there were two parts, equal in size, between which rested the tongue. There were neither eyes nor ears, but the monstrosity showed signs of life when born. It only lived a few hours.

A colt was foaled on the Wiley stock farm at Newark, O., last week, without eyes. A veterinary surgeon performed an operation, but there was not even a rudimentary organ of sight. As the animal comes of valuable stock, it will not be killed, the owner considering even a blind horse worth something.

F. Shearer, of Summit township, Butler county, is the owner of an Alderny cow which has added another curiosity to the list of animal freaks. Last week she gave birth to a calf which had neither eyes nor tail. The head was like a bulldog's, and the ears hung down like those of a dog of that breed. The body was well developed, and weighed about 100 pounds.

—— Give Lewins, Bellefonte, your order for spring and summer clothing and you will not regret it. Low prices and no shoddy.

### Spring Mills.

Mr. George Nearhood and sister Annie, of Clinton county, spent several days with their brother at this place last week.

Miss Laura Runkle, of near Centre Hall, paid her sister, Mrs. Allison a visit last week.

Miss Cora Gettig and brother Sam., of Madisonburg, formerly of this place, spent last Friday and Saturday with friends here.

Miss Maggie Burrell, spent several day s with friends at Coburn last week.

### A Yankee Sheriff Frightened.

A well known sheriff, who lives in Maine, had been given up to die with what his physician called Consumption, a friend advised the sheriff to try Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure: recovery soon followed, much to the surprise of the doctor, who now prescribes it for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

### DIED.

REICHLEY.—On the 29th of April, in White Deer township, George Reichley, aged about 67 years.

BECKLEY.—In Sunbury, on the 28th of April, Daniel Beckley, in his 90th year, formerly of Mifflinburg.

KLOSE.—In Limestone township, on the 1st of May, Jacob Klose, aged 79 years, 5 months and 21 days.

KELLEY.—In Lewisburg, on the 2d of May, Joel C. Kelley, in his 74th year.

WINTERS.—In New Berlin, on the 30th of April, Susannah, wife of Mr. B. S. Winters, aged 64 years, 2 months and 7 days.

### An Offer.

If you want a good illustrated agricultural paper, you can have *American Farmer*, free one year, by sending us a new name for the REPORTER for six months, with 75 cents cash. Or for one new name, 1 year to REPORTER and $1.50, we will give two copies of the *American Farmer* 1 year free, on for yourself and one for the new subscriber.

Report soon, as this liveral offer is good only for a short time. tf

### A Tremendous Sensation.

The burning of a Mississippi River Steamboat causes considerable excitement in New Orleans. Just think of the astonishment which Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator has caused by curing Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Indigestion and Constipation. Don't fail to try it. Trial bottles free.

When people suffer pain, they want to be cured and quickly, too. Nothing equals Red Flag Oil for all pain. Price 25 cents. At J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

**When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,**
**When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,**
**When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,**
**When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.**

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guarnteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY J. D. Murray, Druggist.

AUDITORS NOTICE—ESTATE OF JONAthan Spangler, dec'd. The Auditor appointed to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of D. M Rockey, executor, and restate the same, and make distribution to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend the duties of his appointment at his office, at Bellefonte, on Thursday, June 11th, when and where all parties interested can attend, if they see proper, or be forever debarred from claiming again against said estate. D. F. FORTNEY. Auditor.

BUFFALO VALLEY FARM AT PUBLIC sale on easy terms. In the Centre of the Valley within one mile of three thrifty towns, Vicksburg, Buffalo Cross Roads and Cowan, on

—— WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1891, ——

on the premises, being the farm purchased by P. A. Baker of the estate of the late Adam Young, deceased, in Buffalo township, Union county, Pa., and adjoining lands of Hon. J. C. Bucher, Mary Kelly, Matilda Baker and others, containing

o——o 123 ACRES. o——o

THE SOIL is limestone clay and limestone gravel and there is absolutely no waste land, and it is in a high state of cultivation and as good in quality as any in this far famed valley.

THE BUILDINGS are ample and good—a large two-story Double Frame House and Kitchen Extension; an immense bank barn, having four threshing floors, besides side mows, Cattle Sheds, Hog Stables, Wagon Sheds, Cider House and Press Corn Cribs and Spring House.

WATER. There are two never failing Wells of the best of water, and the cattle can go from the watering place to any field on the farm without passing through another field.

Fruit. There are two fine Apple Orchards in good condition, and much other fruit.

NEIGHBORHOOD. There is not probably a better locality in which to reside, on every account, in all the rural sections of the State of Pennsylvania.

EASY TERMS. Ten per cent. on day of sale or in thirty days; 30 per cent. on the first day of April, 1892; 30 per cent. April 1st, 1893, with interest from April 1st, 1892; 30 per cent. April 1st, 1894, with interest from April 1st, 1892. Interest only five per cent.

The Best of Farms, in the Best of Neighborhoods, on the best of terms.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m., at the house on the premises.

EMANUEL PONTIUS,
Assignee of P. A. Baker.

Mifflinburg, Pa., May 4, 1891.

### Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

| | |
|---|---|
| White wheat | 98 |
| Red wheat | 1 00 |
| Rye | 70 |
| Corn, ears | 70 |
| Corn, shelled | 74 |
| Oats | 52 |
| Barley | 60 |

### Produce at Stores.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | 18 |
| Eggs | 12 |
| Lard | 7 |
| Shoulders | 7 |
| Ham | 11 |
| Tallow | 4 |
| Potatoes | 100 |

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

26mar 1 y

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT sheriffs sale the following articles of John W. Weidensaul, of Centre Hall, one gray mare, top buggy, 1 chamber suit, together with all the defendent's personal property. We caution all persons against meddling with the same, and leave same in his possession at our pleasure.

AARON HARTER.
R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

### We pay Salary

and expenses to LIVE AGENTS men or women. No drones wanted. Work steady year round and cash weekly. Good pay for part time. Fine outfit free. Experience not needed. Send references and stamp at once. J. EUGENE WHITNEY, Rochester, N. Y.

This firm is perfectly responsible. 1 dec 6m

### The Enemy In Ambush.

Every one knows that at this season of the year disease lies in ambush, ever ready to pounce and prey upon the weak. And any fairminded physician will tell you that the only safeguard lies in keeping the system thoroughly keyed up by the use (not abuse) of a reliable stimulant. Hundreds of tonics are advertised for this purpose, but experience shows that a pure rye whiskey is the only one to be depended upon. MAX KLEIN'S "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" brands are sold under a sworn guarantee of absolute purity; an affidavit accompanies each bottle "Silver Age" sells for $1.50 and "Duquesne" at $1.25 per full quart bottle. The difference in age makes the difference in price—both brands are warranted to be unadulterated.

You can get Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt from Mr. Klein at $1.00. His stock of wines, brandies, gins etc., is acknowledged to be the largest and choicest in the state. Goods shipped to all parts of the U. S. Send for catalogue and price list, mentioning this paper. MAX KLEIN, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, Pa., the undersigned, executor of Samuel Treaster, dec'd., late of Mifflin county, will expose at public sale on tract No.1, on

o——o SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891, o——o

At 1 o'clock, the following valuable real estate.

TRACT NO. 1.—All that certain tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of William Wilson, Jacob Breon, David Evans, lands of Fleisher's heirs, Adam Barger, and others, containing about

)——( 27 ACRES AND 4 PERCHES, )——(

and allowance, upon which are erected a

—— 2-STORY LOG HOUSE, BARN, ——

and other improvements.

TRACT NO 2.—All that certain tract or piece of unimproved timber land adjoining land of William Allison, Evan Evans, Thompson Brothers, and others, containing

)——( 60 ACRES, AND 95 PERCHES, )——(

and allowance.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of purchase money when property is struck down. One-half of the balance on confirmation of sale. The balance on April 1, 1892, with interest from confirmation of sale.

PETER BAREFOOT,
Executor of Samuel Treaster, Dec'd.


FOR THE past few weeks we have been calling your attention specially to dress goods.

True enough that line is a specialty with us, but you should by no means conclude that other departments do not deserve equal mention.

Our aim is to please you in whatever you buy and at all times we desire that you should feel free to ask our aid in anything in or out of stock. We will procure for you any article that is to be had at no advance whatever over city prices.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

We are this week arranging a

JOB COUNTER

where you will find bargains such as you cannot afford to lose.

For the present we have a few pairs of odds and ends in shoes, where you can perhaps save fifty cents on the dollar.

Ladies will find some tempting offers in silk and kid gloves.

As this counter becomes "sold down" you will find it replenished from week to week and it will be worth your while to take a look at it.

WM. WOLF & SON.